



A Soviet guard outside the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

U.S. Now Said to Doubt All Its Codes in Moscow

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — State Department sources Wednesday described as a "worst-case scenario" a report that a suspected Marine Corps spy ring at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow allowed the Soviet Union to intercept and read virtually all coded embassy messages to Washington for as long as a year.

The Los Angeles Times, quoting sources in Washington, reported that U.S. Embassy communications with Washington were available to Soviet agents at the time of the Iceland meeting in October between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

A State Department spokesman declined specific comment on the Times report, aside from terming it a "worst-case scenario," because there is "an ongoing investigation under way into security breaches at the Moscow embassy stemming from discovery that Marine guards have been involved with Soviet women and have allowed Soviet agents to enter the embassy's restricted areas."

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In the current espionage incident, according to a government official who has been briefed on the case, the guards "gave them access to the names of every American contact" in the Soviet Union.

"A lot of things we attributed to Howard may actually have come out of this," that official said. "They virtually shut down our intelligence operations in Moscow."

Almost four months after the Marine Corps quarantined Sergeant Clayton Lonergan and nearly a week after Corporal Arnold Brady was imprisoned on espionage charges, the damage has not been contained.

"That embassy is one radiating antenna," an official said, referring to the likelihood that Soviet agents had laced embassy offices with listening devices.

So tenuous is the situation that Secretary of State George P. Shultz may be forced to use the coded radio on his government jet to send messages the White House when he flies to Moscow this month for pre-

Moscow, Israel Set Exchange Visits Are Seen As Step Toward Renewal of Ties

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Israel said Wednesday that it had agreed to exchange official visits with the Soviet Union amid signs of rising emigration for Soviet Jews and efforts by Moscow to enter the Middle East peace process.

Israeli officials said each country would send a delegation to survey its properties in the other and look after its citizens. The officials said both nations hoped the step would lead to a renewal of ties severed by Moscow during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

"A Soviet delegation will come to Israel and an Israeli delegation to the Soviet Union, there is no doubt about that," said Israel's ambassador to the United States, Meir Rosenne. Israel Radio said the Soviet group could arrive in two weeks.

"There is certainly a Soviet interest in renewing relations with Israel, but Israel also has an interest that the Israeli flag be planted soon in Moscow," Mr. Rosenne said on Israel Radio.

So far officials offered no immediate comment, but foreign diplomats in Moscow said it was unlikely the Kremlin would agree to an exchange of visits unless Israel moved toward accepting an international Middle East peace conference.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, leader of the rightist Likud bloc, favors only direct peace talks.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, leader of the Labor Party and Mr. Shamir's partner in the coalition government, advocates a conference as a prelude to direct talks with Arab countries.

In Geneva, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration announced Wednesday that 470 Jews left the Soviet Union in March, the highest monthly total since July 1981, when more than 1,000 left for the West. More than a quarter of the March emigrés, 126, went to Israel.

The committee said 943 Jews left the Soviet Union in all of 1986, the second lowest total since 1979, when 51,320 Jews emigrated.

U.S. Jewish leaders said this week that Kremlin leaders had pledged during talks in Moscow that as many as 12,500 Jews would be allowed to leave for Israel via Romania this year.

They said that the damage is regarded as much worse than that inflicted by the CIA agent who defected in 1985 to the Soviet Union.

The spy, Edward L. Howard, gave a variety of CIA secrets to Moscow before his defection.

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The pope is escorted by President Julio Maria Sanguinetti after his arrival in Montevideo.

Pope Calls Chile Regime 'Dictatorial,' Backs a Strong Church Role on Rights

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

MONTEVIDE — Pope John Paul II has bluntly labeled the Chilean government of President Augusto Pinochet "dictatorial" and insisted that the Roman Catholic Church must struggle to bring democracy to Chile.

[The pope arrived Wednesday in Santiago from Uruguay. The Associated Press reported, John Paul, at a Mass attended by 60,000 people in Montevideo, spoke out against divorce and reminded Uruguayans of their country's Catholic roots.]

Aboard a plane carrying him to South America for a two-week tour, the pope said Tuesday that the church should play the same role in Chile as it did in the Philippines.

Using unusually strong language in a series of remarks on Tuesday, the pope indicated that he would take an aggressive approach to human rights issues.

In Chile, as in the Philippines before President Ferdinand E. Marcos's overthrow last year, the church has forcefully denounced human rights violations and limitations on political freedoms by the government.

In another parallel, Chile's Catholic bishops have helped organize a coalition among the moderate opponents of General Pinochet's government.

John Paul's trip to Uruguay, Chile and Argentina is considered by Vatican officials to be one of the most politically sensitive journeys he has undertaken.

Speaking out in favor of human rights and justice, he said repeatedly, is an essential part of the church's religious mission.

Asked whether the church could play the same role in Chile as it did in the Philippines, he replied, "I think it is not only possible but necessary because this is part of the pastoral mission of the church."

Speaking out in favor of human rights and justice, he said repeatedly, is an essential part of the church's religious mission.

General Pinochet recently criticized the bishops for resembling a political party and said, "It would be better if they spent 90 percent of their time praying."

John Paul forcefully rejected this form of criticism, saying that "some would want to separate us from this mission" that includes defense of political freedoms.

The pope said that those people.

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Raisa Maximovna Gorbachev at the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Reykjavik in October.



Raisa Maximovna Gorbachev at the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Reykjavik in October.

Facing a Rising Tide of Refugees, Western Europe Bails Out as Haven

Belgium Imposes Strict New Curbs on Asylum-Seekers

By Peter Maass
International Herald Tribune

BRaine-le-Comte, Belgium — Ramin, a 20-year-old Iranian seeking political asylum in Belgium, timidly rolls up a sleeve of the borrowed sweater he is wearing. He points to a fresh scar that stretches across his left wrist, the jagged mark of a failed suicide attempt.

After several days of detention at the Brussels airport, Ramin tried to end his life March 4, shortly after being told by immigration officials that he would not be permitted into Belgium. Fearing a return to Iran, Ramin slit his wrist with scissors.

Ramin was one of an estimated 80 refugees detained on arrival at the Brussels airport last month and at least six of them tried to commit suicide. The sequence was the same: a threat of deportation, fear of retribution back home, suicide.

"I saw the car waiting to take me away to the plane," Ramin said in this small town, where he is staying in a private

shelter while lawyers appeal his deportation order. "I wanted to die."

The airport incident, which stemmed from a new crackdown on people seeking political asylum in Belgium, symbolizes the increasing harsh reception awaiting Third World refugees in the European Community. And Belgium, which was once the most liberal EC country on refugees, suddenly has become the toughest.

Under a policy established last month by the conservative justice minister, Jean Grol, a series of new barriers has drastically reduced the influx of asylum-seekers. In addition, a strict new refugee law is expected to be passed by parliament this month.

The law strengthens the government's powers over granting political asylum. It also bars entry to Belgium unless refugees have visas and other documents that, refugee officials say, are difficult to obtain if someone is fleeing a country for political reasons.

"A refugee by definition has no proper documentation," says a relief expert, who spoke on the condition that she not be

named. "The law is really closing the borders."

The government crackdown began in late February, when immigration authorities started checking refugees at the Brussels airport rather than sending them to a reception center in town. The controls led a week later to an accumulation at the airport of about 80 refugees.

Special visa and passport checks now are being carried out by Belgian diplomats at some foreign airports before passengers board planes destined for Brussels. On certain flights of Sabena, the Belgian national airline, passengers are required to give their passports to the flight crew.

The government also has announced that immigration officials are carrying out controls on some planes before passengers disembark. This prevents unwanted asylum-seekers from setting foot on Belgian soil, where they would acquire certain civil rights.

The government says the new rules are aimed at preventing abuses of asylum.

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Swiss Debate Whether 'Lifeboat' for Exiles Is Really Full

By Thomas Netter
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Amid a rising tide of Third World refugees, the Swiss began voting Monday in a nationwide referendum on government plans for more restrictive refugee policies that have provoked a passionate, often bitter debate over whether the refugee "lifeboat" is full.

In a debate that reflects growing government concern throughout Western Europe over a rise in asylum-seekers, Switzerland is seeking electoral approval of its policy to tighten asylum laws. The vote on the referendum ends Sunday.

The government's proposals would speed up lengthy and complex procedures, require asylum-seekers to enter the country at 25 designated crossing points, and allow the government to restrict entry during times of "armed conflict or international crisis."

The new laws on asylum would tighten a liberal legal code in force since 1979. Proponents say the measures are necessary to stem a growing flow of so-called

"false," or economic, refugees seeking a new life in Switzerland for personal or economic reasons, as opposed to refugees who fear political persecution.

But critics of the measures say they would end the concept of asylum, and, even worse, throw Switzerland into shameless and heartless indifference toward victims of politically intolerant governments.

"Is the boat full?" is a question asked increasingly in the media, and by politicians and advocates and opponents of the law. The phrase is from the title of a 1970s film that criticized Switzerland for failing to accept all Jewish refugees during World War II, an era many Swiss would like to forget.

"The boat is not yet full, but psychologically it is," said Elisabeth Kopp, the minister of justice and police.

The official government position, presented by Mrs. Kopp in numerous public appearances, is that only tighter asylum laws can safeguard Switzerland's tradition of granting refuge to those who really need it.

Examples are the 24,000 Hungarians and Czechoslovaks who fled their countries in 1956 and 1968, and thousands of other refugees who sought asylum in Switzerland this century.

But the government contends that patterns have changed and point to a dramatic increase in "economic" refugees since 1980, in Switzerland and in the rest of Western Europe.

Up to 150,000 people have sought asylum annually since 1980 in West European countries. In 1976, 856 people sought asylum in Switzerland, while in 1986, the number jumped to 8,546. This year, new refugees have been arriving at the rate of about 1,000 a month.

The majority of the refugees are from Third World nations, with Africans, Asians and Latin Americans accounting for 92 percent of new cases last year, according to official figures. Most of the other refugees came from Eastern Europe. Because of delays, which officials attribute to staff shortages at refugee offices.

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Soviet Union Asks West to Cooperate Against Terrorism

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — The Soviet Union has asked several Western governments to cooperate with it in fighting international terrorism and has suggested that they negotiate extradition treaties providing for the return of terrorist suspects, according to French and other diplomats.

Over the last few weeks, these sources said, the Soviet Union has made such proposals to France, Britain, West Germany and most other major Western countries. The United States reportedly has not been approached directly but has been told about the Soviet moves both by the Soviet authorities and by Western allies.

On each occasion Soviet officials have stressed that Mikhail S. Gorbachev's government is strongly opposed to terrorism and to any government that supports it.

On several occasions, the Soviet officials have suggested negotiating extradition treaties that would oblige a country to return citizens of the other country wanted for terrorist offenses, although what the Soviet government perceives as terrorism may not coincide with the views of other nations.

Western diplomats pointed out, for example, that the Kremlin offi-

cially regards the anti-Soviet Afghan guerrillas as terrorists.

The diplomats said this is the first time the Soviet Union has begun what appears to be a concerted diplomatic campaign to convince Western governments that it disapproves of terrorism and is ready to cooperate in combating it.

Western governments have responded cautiously to the Soviet overtures so far, officials in Paris report, saying they want concrete evidence that Moscow has changed its attitude toward terrorist movements. The United States has frequently accused the Soviet Union and its close allies of assisting terrorist groups in the past.

Western diplomats also feared that the Soviet authorities might try to use extradition treaties with the West to seek the return of dissidents who have gone to the West and other opponents of the Soviet government.

As a result, several Western governments have told the Soviet Union to demonstrate its sincerity by using its influence with Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, to curb his country's reported support for terrorists.

France has also asked the Russians to use their influence with Syria to bring about the release of French hostages believed held by Muslim militants in Syrian-controlled areas of Lebanon.

So far, Western officials said they have had no positive response from the Soviet Union on either Libya or Syria.

Soviet citizens abroad have not been immune to terrorism. Four Soviet diplomats were abducted in Lebanon in October 1985. One was killed and the others eventually were freed.

The Soviet campaign has not been confined to Western governments. At a private meeting in Rome on March 11 and 12, Vladimir P. Sustov, head of the Second European Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told a group of former ministers of both industrial and developing countries that the Soviet Union is firmly opposed to terrorism and to those who support terrorism, according to participants.

The statement, dated March 31, did not suggest when workers should go on strike.

"It is necessary to say 'enough,'" the committee statement said. "The strikers ought to start with a demand for immediate compensation for the price increases. At the same time, we are demanding a constant inflation bonus to make wage increases proportional to increased living costs."

The statement called on union branches to coordinate the strike, provide assistance to workers who



PRIESTS PROTEST — Greek Orthodox priests and supporters chanted slogans during a demonstration on Wednesday in Athens against a government bill to allow

the state to seize control of about 370,000 acres of church land valued at \$19 million. The government says that it will distribute the land to poor farmers.

Solidarity Calls for 'Decisive' Strike on Increases

United Press International

WARSAW — The steering committee of the outlawed Solidarity trade union called on workers Wednesday for a "decisive" strike against the latest price increases in Poland.

"We are calling upon all factory branch organizations of the union, union members and all working people for a decisive strike," said a statement released by Solidarity's "temporary coordinating committee," whose chairman is Lech Wałęsa, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate.

The committee is made up of Solidarity representatives, some of them underground leaders, representing 11 regions in the country.

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The statement called on union branches to coordinate the strike, provide assistance to workers who

go on strike and ensure public opinion is kept informed.

It said it had decided to call for a strike "in order to safeguard the standard of living of Polish families" and to protest price increases as the mainstay of economic reform.

The price increases announced by the state-run news media over the weekend were described by the government as an "economic necessity." Staple food prices were raised on Sunday by amounts ranging from 10 to 25 percent.

The increases also include higher

prices for fuel, postal services and public transport.

Józef Pinior, a Solidarity leader in Wroclaw, said Wednesday that workers at the Lublin Building Enterprise in south-central Poland had gone on strike Saturday demanding a wage increase.

He said that that police had arrested one of the strike leaders, Jacek Tyc.

It was not clear whether they were still on strike. Workers at a farming cooperative in Tomaszow Lubelski, also in south-central Po-

land, had also demanded a wage increase, he said. Their director had promised them an increase in two weeks.

There have been regular price increases since General Wojciech Jaruzelski came to power in 1981. Price increases followed by rioting in 1980 and 1980 toppled two of his predecessors.

Solidarity said its call for a strike had been decided at a special meeting of union leaders, a number of whom were released in an amnesty for political prisoners in September.

Confidence Vote Asked in Italy Crisis

Reuters

ROME — President Francesco Cossiga announced Wednesday that he would send the outgoing government of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi back to Parliament for a vote of confidence.

A five-party coalition led by Mr. Craxi resigned March 3, and Mr. Cossiga has struggled unsuccessfully for a month to find a way of removing its ministers from the government when it appears in Parliament.

The Christian Democrats are de-

termined that if elections become

inevitable Mr. Craxi should not have the advantage of running the country during the electoral campaign.

By withdrawing their ministers, they could ensure the formation of an administration that merely had the job of running the elections.

A no-confidence motion proposed by the opposition Communists is already pending in Parliament. Mr. Craxi was strongly criticized by the opposition for resigning without presenting his government for a vote.

Mr. Craxi's resignation came after a bitter dispute with the Christian Democrats over the majority party's demand that after three-and-a-half years in power he should hand over the prime ministership to them.

Since then a new dispute over referendums due in June on nuclear energy and legal reform, which the Socialists support and the Christian Democrats want to avoid, has blocked attempts to reconstruct the five-party coalition. The coalition also included the Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans.

Mr. Cossiga's first attempt to solve the crisis was the nomination of a veteran Christian Democrat, Giulio Andreotti, as prime minister-designate. Despite his negotiating skills, Mr. Andreotti failed during a two-week effort to break the deadlock between his party and the Socialists.

Mr. Cossiga then nominated a Communist parliamentary speaker, Leonilde Lotti, to mediate. She said Tuesday that there was still room for a solution within the framework of the five-party formula, that could stave off elections.

However, soon afterward, in a keynote speech opening his party congress in Rimini, Mr. Craxi made it clear that the Socialists had not dropped their insistence that the referendums be held.

Faced with a continuing deadlock, Mr. Cossiga has no choice but to send Mr. Craxi back to Parliament.

This will force the parties of the outgoing coalition and other groups in Parliament to make their positions clear in public.

Premature general elections, which could be held as early as May 31, have been predicted ever since Mr. Andreotti's failure.

But while the coalition parties continue squabbling, they all say they do not want the poll and favor a rebuilding of their alliance.

WORLD BRIEFS

CIA Is Accused of Honduran Bribery

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP) — A former Honduran military chief has alleged that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has bribed Honduran politicians to continue to support U.S. aid to the rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government.

General Walter López Reyes also said Tuesday that the rebels, or contras, have been involved in numerous assassinations and disappearances in Honduras. There was no immediate comment from the Honduran government.

Honduras is an important U.S. ally in Central America. The contras operate from bases in southern Honduras in their effort to overthrow the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

Bonn Frees East German Spy in Swap

FRANKFURT (AP) — West Germany on Wednesday exchanged an imprisoned man who had been an agent for East Germany for four Bonn agents held by the Communists, the West German ZDF television network said.

Security sources confirmed that Lothar Erwin Lütze, who has been held in a West German prison since his 1979 conviction for betraying NATO secrets, had been sent back to East Germany. Mr. Lütze was handed over to East German officials at the Herleshausen border crossing, ZDF and the sources said.

The sources, speaking on the condition of anonymity, said the four West German agents were part of the planned exchange, although they could not confirm that the East Germans had set them free.

Egypt Proposes Swap With Libyans

CAIRO (Reuters) — President Hosni Mubarak offered Wednesday to swap a military aircraft flown to Egypt by Libyans seeking asylum for three Egyptians in Libya who he said had been involved in a 1985 hijacking.

The national Middle East News Agency quoted Mr. Mubarak as proposing the surprise arrangement in remarks to reporters during a visit to Mansoura, 60 miles (100 kilometers) north of here.

He said Egypt would grant political asylum to the Libya airmen, believed to number five, who sought refuge here after fleeing in a C-130 transport and a helicopter in two separate incidents last month. He disclosed that three Egyptians now in Libya had been involved in the 1985 hijacking of an EgyptAir 737 to Malta in which 60 people died when Egyptian commandos stormed the plane at Valletta airport.

Duchess's Jewels on Sale in Geneva

GENEVA (Reuters) — Bidders hoping to buy a piece of history are expected to flock into a Geneva saleroom on Thursday when the Duchess of Windsor's collection of jewels goes on sale.

Sotheby's says it expects 1,000 prospective buyers to bid for the 250 pieces, which are gifts from Edward VIII, who gave up the British throne to marry Wallis Warfield Simpson. The sale's proceeds, expected to be about \$7.5 million, will go to the Pasteur Institute in Paris, to which the duchess left the jewels when she died last year.

Sotheby's refuses to give the names of bidders and newspaper reports said they would include Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, Elizabeth Taylor, Barbra Streisand, Sophia Loren, Joan Collins and Elton John.



A flamingo clip, of rubies, emeralds, sapphires and diamonds to be sold.

2 Shot, Killed in Belgian Holdup Trial

LIÈGE, Belgium (UPI) — Two men, one a barrister, were shot and killed during the trial of three persons accused of participating in holdups, a Justice Ministry spokesman said Wednesday. The barrister, Jacques Henry, died in a hospital of bullet wounds. Jose Cokalito, one of the defendants, was shot dead in the courtroom.

The spokesman said Mr. Cokalito opened fire with a pistol that his girlfriend had passed to him while he was being escorted to the toilets during a break in the session.

Mr. Cokalito was hit by fire from state troopers who normally guard detainees in Belgian courts. The Justice Ministry spokesman said it was not clear whose bullet hit the barrister. The three persons on trial were members of a gang of five accused of having staged a number of holdups in 1984 after escaping from prison. Two of them escaped from jail again and are still at large.

For the Record

BEIRUT, Lebanon (UPI) — Beirut international airport, closed since Feb. 1, will reopen before the end of this week, Prime Minister Rashid Karim said in a statement. He promised to take all necessary arrangements to ensure the safety of all travelers.

The Bank of Israel has permitted a special transfer of \$150,000 in private funds to the family of the convicted American spy, Jonathan Jay Pollard, a fund-raiser said Wednesday. Mr. Pollard, 32, pleaded guilty to selling Israel U.S. military information. The U.S. Navy intelligence analyst was sentenced to life in prison.

Thousands of West German farmers crowded into Bonn's main square Wednesday to denounce agricultural reform plans by the European Commission, which is here for talks. The farmers are demanding fair prices for farm produce and guarantees for the livelihood of small farmers.

TRAVEL UPDATE

LUFTHANSA, the West German airline, started regular services Wednesday from Frankfurt to Washington and also to Riyadh. The four weekly flights to Washington will be increased to five at the end of the month, a spokesman said. The flights to the Saudi capital will be twice weekly.

France's Air Inter canceled 20 domestic flights and Air France reported some delays in its international services Wednesday on the first day of a 90-minute daily strike by Paris air controllers. They are striking from 6:30 to 8 A.M. for an indefinite period. The controllers contend that management is trying to impose a return to a 39-hour working week in place of the 32-hour week they obtained in 1979.

Spanish hotel workers in Granada have called a strike over the Easter holidays to coincide with stoppages of gasoline delivery and public transportation. The Communist-led Workers Commissions has called six days of strikes in Andalusia Province, four of them during Holy Week, preceding Easter on April 19, when millions of Spaniards and foreigners go on vacation.

U.S. House Rejects Move to Mark EC Charter

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives rejected Tuesday a resolution congratulating the European Community on its 30th anniversary.

In opposing the resolution, con-

gressmen representing farm states

protested what they called unfair trade practices against U.S. farm exports.

The measure would have recognized the signing in March 1957 of the Treaty of Rome, which gave birth to the Common Market, and praised the European Community for developing "the close and mutually beneficial relationship that exists between the United States and Europe."

He said in a statement that "now is not the time to be sending a bouquet to the Europeans, considering some of their unfair trade practices, which are hurting Iowa farmers and American farmers everywhere."

With support from other farm-state members, Mr. Grandy said that he could not support the bill commanding the EC, "whose success has come at the expense of the American farmer."

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حکایت از الحیران

U.S. Court Endorses Searches of Some Offices

By Al Kamen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that public employers do not need a search warrant to search employees' offices for evidence of work-related wrongdoing.

But the justices, unanimously rejecting arguments by the Reagan administration, said employees do enjoy a "reasonable expectation of privacy" in their offices, and especially in personal effects in their briefcases or purses.

The court's 5-4 vote affirmed its first ruling in the area of public employees' Fourth Amendment rights under the U.S. Constitution. It was being closely studied for clues to the court's thinking on the issue of mandatory drug testing for public employees. The Fourth Amendment prohibits "unreasonable searches."

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, in a plurality opinion joined by three other justices, said that "a search of an employee's office by a supervisor" was justified "when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the search will turn up evidence that the employee is guilty of work-related misconduct."

"Searches and seizures by government employers or supervisors of the private property of their employees," she said, "are subject to the restraints of the Fourth Amendment."

Representatives of employees unions were disappointed that the court sanctioned warrantless searches and gave employers broad leeway for searches. But they said language in the opinion appeared to support their opposition to an executive order of mandatory drug testing for some federal employees.

But a Justice Department spokesman, Patrick Kortes, said the decision on Tuesday was "moderately good news."

"It recognizes that there is a legitimate employer interest here," he said. "It gives us some hope that a well-designed, well-constructed drug-testing program might be looked on with favor. We should not judge what the court will ultimately do, but it gives us some encouragement."

The ruling came in the case of a doctor at a state hospital whose locked office and files were searched by officials looking for evidence of alleged misconduct. The doctor argued that the search violated his Fourth Amendment rights. The hospital, joined by the administration, said he had no "expectation of privacy" in his office and thus no constitutional protection against such searches.

Writing in the case, O'Connor vs. Ortega, Justice O'Connor said that the court rejected the contention "that public employees can never have a reasonable expectation of privacy in their place of work."

"Individuals do not lose Fourth Amendment rights merely because they work for the government instead of a private employer," she wrote. "The operational realities of the workplace, however, may make some employees' expectations of privacy unreasonable when an intrusion is by a supervisor rather than a law enforcement official."

"In the case of searches conducted by a public employer," she continued, "invasion of employees' rights should be balanced 'against the government's need for supervision, control and the efficient operation of the workplace."

Reagan Urges Schools to Emphasize Sexual Abstinence to Prevent AIDS

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that AIDS was "public health enemy No. 1," and he endorsed sex education in the schools as long as it includes the teaching of sexual abstinence.

In a speech at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Mr. Reagan said "all the vaccines and medications in the world won't change one basic truth — that prevention is better than cure."

Mr. Reagan noted that the Public Health Service has issued an



William Stern, the biological father of Baby M, and his wife, Elizabeth, in Hackensack, New Jersey, after a state Superior Court judge awarded them custody of the child.

Bonn Is Seeking Ban on Surrogate Contracts

The Associated Press

the law that it hoped would be adopted by all West German states this month. It would ban surrogate motherhood, the health minister said, and penalize middlemen hired to look for possible surrogate mothers.

She said the law would be intended to protect poor women who might agree to surrogate mother-

hood because of financial considerations.

"The aim of the law," she said, "is to hinder misuse of advances made in medicine and to protect the dignity of needy women and their children against health and psychological dangers both before and after birth."

House Panel Sets Controls On U.S. Aid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House Foreign Affairs Committee has adopted an extensive package of changes in the U.S. aid program in an attempt to reduce the unauthorized diversion of cash development aid by foreign countries.

The panel approved the changes Tuesday as it worked toward completion of an aid bill that would provide \$11 billion for fiscal 1988, which begins Oct. 1, and a similar amount for 1989.

Proposed by Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, the changes would require that recipient countries set up separate accounts for U.S. aid so the money is not mingled with other funds.

The changes also would specify that aid money be used in long-term development projects rather than for routine current spending.

In addition, the measure would limit the State Department's ability to transfer money for purposes other than those specifically authorized by Congress and would institute sanctions against governments caught diverting aid money for corrupt purposes.

One provision would require that at least half the aid money to developing countries that are major recipients be used for such programs as agricultural productivity, health and literacy.

The panel adopted the amendments, 22-7, over the objections of the Reagan administration, which contended that some of the restrictions would tie its hands in administering aid programs.

"We've just got an awful lot of money floating around out there and there's no accounting for it," said Mr. Hamilton, who added that overseas economic development aid totaled \$2.5 billion this year, 65 percent of it in cash.

"These funds are ripe for diversion," he said, mentioning Liberia and the former regimes in Haiti and the Philippines as examples.

Surrogate Motherhood: Still a Legal Limbo

By E.R. Shupp
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The ruling in the Baby M case settled the specific question of who is granted custody of the child, but other courts and state legislatures will continue to face the larger question of whether surrogate motherhood agreements are legal.

A judge in Hackensack, New Jersey, awarded custody of the child on Tuesday to her father, William Stern, and stripped the child's biological mother, Mary Beth Whitehead, of all parental rights. The

witnesses, to determine "the best interests of the child."

In using that standard — or, indeed, in finding that the father would be the better parent, as more courts have done in recent years — Judge Sorkow did not break any new ground. Superior Court is New Jersey's lowest trial-level court, and the value of its rulings as legal precedents is largely confined to cases

that brokered surrogate agreements, on the ground that it was involved in the illegal sale of babies. The court found that nothing in state law prohibited surrogate parent agreements.

In a plurality opinion in the case, Surrogate Parenting Associates Inc. vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky, the court said:

"The advances of biomedical science have carried us forward, willingly or otherwise, into a new era of genetics. If there are social and ethical problems in the solutions science offers, these are problems of public policy that belong in the legislative domain, not in the judiciary, under our constitutional doctrine of separation of powers."

"Short of such legislation, it is not for the courts to cut off solutions offered by science."

Judges in New York, New Jersey, Kentucky and elsewhere have continued to deliberate in a legal limbo, faced with biomedical advances and trying to make them fit into the moldy framework of laws on adoption, custody and the granting of parental rights.

As for the Baby M case, the existence of the contract between Mr. Stern and Mrs. Whitehead has, perhaps, heightened the chances that the appellate courts in New Jersey will consider the appeal that Mrs. Whitehead has vowed to pursue.

Otherwise, in the typical custody dispute, the appellate courts generally defer to the judge in the trial court who has observed the competing parents first-hand, has

heard them testify and has heard from expert witnesses.

"But the contract issue is different," said Jane Spinak, an associate professor at the Columbia University Law School, "and I think that changes the scope of the appeal, mainly because it's an issue of public policy."

Even if the New Jersey Supreme Court ultimately rules in the case, its judgment could be superseded by the legislature.

For now, Mrs. Whitehead has lost all rights as the biological mother. But according to those familiar with children who have been adopted or who have grown up in foster homes, the children almost always want to know their "other family."

"Even when a judge has made a ruling to terminate parental rights," Professor Spinak said, "it doesn't mean that in the long run the child is, in fact, cut off from that other parent or that other set of parents."

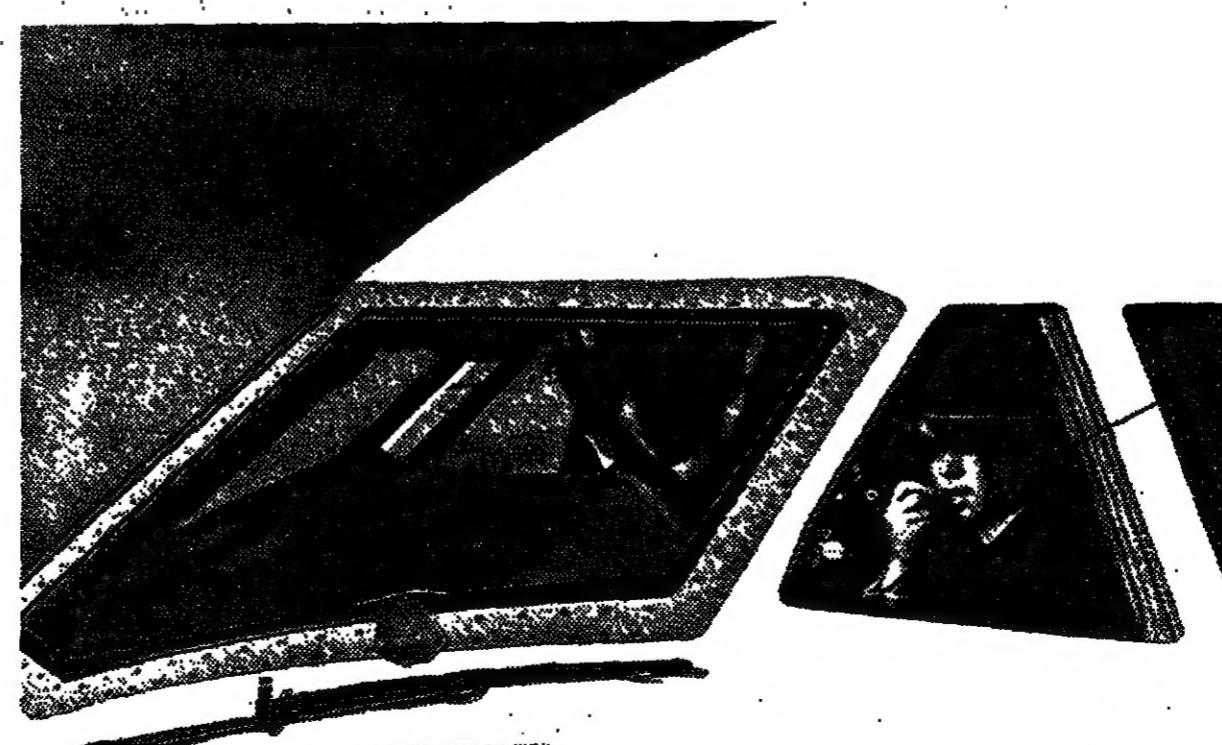
How, over time, the Sterns and that child come to deal with this may have much more to do with what is in the child's best interest than the judge's decision," she said.

Soares Pledges to Help Brazil

The Associated Press

SAO PAULO — President Mario Soares of Portugal arrived here Tuesday for talks with local business leaders. He said his country would help Brazil improve its trade relations with Europe.

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Hawke Rules Out Early Election, Citing Threat to Economy



Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia on Wednesday.

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

CANBERRA, Australia — Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia ruled out Wednesday an early general election next month, saying it could undermine prospects for economic recovery.

Mr. Hawke said Australians would vote late this year or early in 1988, shortly before the Labor Party's three-year term expires in April. There had been speculation an early election might be called.

Mr. Hawke said at a press conference that he had been tempted to take advantage of divisions within the conservative opposition and was confident his Labor Party would win an early election.

But this might have created economic instability and would have "brought into question the government's resolve to make the tough decisions needed to meet the economic challenge facing this country," he said.

Australia's economic difficulties have been caused partly by a sharp decline in prices for its main exports, which include coal, wheat and other mineral and agricultural commodities.

The country is also beset by sluggish growth, high inflation and in-

terest rates, and large budget, trade and balance of payments deficits.

John Howard, leader of the opposition Liberal Party, said Mr. Hawke had decided against a early election because he was afraid he would lose. Mr. Howard said the Labor Party would lose the next election, whenever it was held, because Australians were fed up with high interest rates and taxes, excessive trade union power and falling living standards.

A report on Australia released Tuesday by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development forecast that Australia's economy would expand by more than 3 percent in the fiscal year starting in July.

Inflation, running at 9.8 percent — more than twice the average for the OECD's other industrialized member countries — should drop to 5.5 percent or lower by mid-1988, the report added.

Mr. Hawke said he expected that interest rates, currently 16.5 percent on commercial loans but substantially lower for most housing credits, would fall in coming months.

But the OECD report also forecast that Australian unemployment

workforce now to 8.5 percent in 1988.

The OECD report followed an assessment Monday by a leading U.S. business advisory group, the Conference Board of New York, that said Australia was poised for renewed economic growth after more than a year of recession.

Because of Australia's economic difficulties the government has said it will announce further austerity measures, including cuts in government spending, in a budget to be released May 14.

Analysts said another reason Mr. Hawke had decided against an early election was the hope that the delay would rekindle factionalism in the opposition coalition of the Liberal Party and the National Party.

In recent weeks, Mr. Howard, a lawyer who became opposition leader in 1985, has dismissed his deputy, Andrew Peacock, for critical comments he made about Mr. Howard's leadership. Peter Baum, the opposition spokesman on women's affairs, resigned because he did not agree with the party's rejection of government legislation offering equal opportunity in employment and other areas to women.

Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen, premier of Queensland and leader of the

National Party in that state, has campaigned to break up the federal opposition coalition that has governed Australia for 43 of the past 64 years.

The premier has claimed that both the Liberal Party, the senior partner in the coalition, and the Labor Party have failed to give Australia effective leadership.

On Wednesday, after Mr. Hawke's announcement, Sir Joh said he intended to push ahead with preparations to offer a slate of National Party candidates across Australia in the next general election.

Analysts said that the Hawke government, while nominally committed to democratic socialism, had attracted supporters by applying free-market policies in a number of key areas of the economy such as the financial sector.

This approach, the analysts said, had intensified disputes within the opposition coalition, especially in the Liberal Party, over policy alternatives.

The group headed by Mr. Howard favors radical reform of industrial relations, lower taxes, less government involvement in many areas of society and greater scope for private enterprise and individual initiative.

American Airlines announces three new daily flights from Europe to America.

Living Abroad

Yanks With Irish Roots Are Seeking Passports to Work in EC

By Sherry Buchanan

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — If the staff of the Hibernian Research Co. is often hard to reach, be patient. They may be trying to find someone's granny.

The answering machine at its Dublin headquarters says the staff is "on assignment," which for the Hibernian team of genealogists means tracking down Irish relatives for Americans anxious to acquire Irish citizenship.

Field trips include looking through archives and parish registers, visits to the local bar, the parish priest and the occasional 96-year-old woman who only speaks Irish Gaelic and lives in a cottage deep in the countryside with no running water.

Hibernian Research has used these tried and true methods to find the ancestors of Ronald Reagan and John McEnroe.

Looking for one's roots has always been a sentimental business for many Americans. But an increasing number of Americans who want to live and work in the European Community are digging up Irish grandparents born in any of the Irish Republic's 26 counties or in the six countries of Northern Ireland and applying for Irish citizenship.

The advantage is that holders of an EC passport do not need work permits to work in EC countries. Until

January of this year, people with a great-grandparent born in Ireland also were eligible to get an Irish passport. The children whose parents registered with an Irish consulate prior to January 1987 are still eligible under the old rule.

The sudden rush to acquire an Irish passport was triggered last year both by Americans worried about terrorism and by U.S. media attention to the Irish parliament's decision, in June, to tighten the law.

Now some Americans going to work in Europe have decided that a trip to Ireland in search for grandparents can be a lot more fun than going through the hassles of getting a work permit in an EC country.

Since 1956 when the law was passed, on average only 60 Americans a year applied for Irish passports. That increased to 4,200 of all nationalities last year. This year, to date, 5,000 New Yorkers alone have applied for Irish citizenship at the consulate in New York.

Although the consulate does not keep statistics on the reasons for applications, it said that a majority are doing it for sentimental reasons only, not because they are being transferred to an EC country.

Hibernian Research estimated that 10 percent of its clients last year were searching for relatives in order to acquire citizenship to work in an EC country. Only a handful did so in 1983.

Being spared the long wait on the "other" line reserved to non-EC passport holders at many European airports and the 36-hour delay to get a French visa for a weekend in Paris is reason enough for others to look for long lost Irish relatives.

"That 'other' line is a killer," said David Mitchell, a Canadian who was transferred to London by Elizabeth Arden. Mr. Mitchell spent three weeks tracking down his Irish grandparents before moving to London but came up blank. But, now that he is in London, he is thinking about re-launching his search.

Because Ireland is a small country, many Americans think that by just knowing the country their grandparents came from will solve the problem. But, according to genealogists, it is a bit more difficult than that. The main problem, according to the genealogical agencies, is that a fire in 1922 destroyed all the censuses before 1901 as well as 30 percent of the registers of Church of Ireland parishes.

"It's not as bad as it sounds," said Thomas Lindner, director of Hibernian Research, an accounttant turned genealogist, who handles 1,500 searches a year, which cost on average \$200 and last three months. "In Ireland, civil registers were started in 1864," he said.

"Although they don't give the names of a family living under one roof the way a census does, they do record

births, marriages and deaths. It is very rare that the grandparents of people wanting to acquire citizenship today were born before 1864."

As a way to make sure applicants for Irish citizenship are not presenting the wrong documents knowingly or unknowingly, Irish consulates require Americans to produce a copy of their birth certificate that lists the parents' ages when the child was born.

"The ages of the parents at the time of birth is just a way of ensuring that it is really the same person you are talking about," said James Farrell, the Irish vice consul in New York.

"So many people in Ireland have the same name like Kelly or Murphy," he said. "Knowing the age of the parent when the child was born removes any doubt that the applicant is using documents related to another Kelly or Murphy."

What does official Washington think about all this?

According to the spokeswoman of the State Department's Office of Overseas Citizens:

"Although we don't acknowledge dual nationality, we recognize that, in the case of people with a grandparent born in Ireland, because Irish citizenship is conferred by automatic operation of Irish law and not by an act of naturalization, it does not jeopardize U.S. citizenship."

U.S. Justice Dept. Wants to Keep Out Waldheim

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department office that investigates Nazi war crimes is renewing its recommendation, first made last year, that President Kurt Waldheim of Austria be barred from the United States.

The department recently sent Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d a memo of more than 200 pages of evidence, much of it gathered in the last two months, that Mr. Waldheim might have been involved in

World War II atrocities against Yugoslav partisans.

Mr. Meese had said he would not be influenced by Mr. Waldheim's claims as Austria's president or his position as UN secretary-general from 1972 to 1982. But he has not acted on the recommendation, made in April 1986, by the department's Office of Special Investigations.

Patrick Korten, a department spokesman, would not say when Mr. Meese might deal with the case. He said the attorney general does not regard it as "an immediate, burning issue" or "a priority."

Government and private sources familiar with the memo, prepared about two weeks ago, said it describes Mr. Waldheim's service as a German Army officer in units that committed atrocities in Yugoslavia and alleges that he has tried to conceal his wartime service in the Balkans.

As one source put it, "the evidence is so overwhelming that it is a dozen times over the requirements under U.S. law for establishing a prima facie case" to put Mr. Waldheim on the "watch list" of persons not permitted to enter the United States.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service's watch list contains about 40,000 names. Federal law specifies that individuals should be barred from entering the United States if they were associated either with the Nazi government in Germany, with governments that were Nazi allies or with puppet governments in Nazi-occupied areas.

■ DROPS Role in Project

Officials in Vienna and in Brussels said this week that Mr. Waldheim has personally waived his patronage of a major Austrian cultural exhibit in Belgium following a diplomatic tug of war that threatened to cause the collapse of the project, The Associated Press reported from Vienna.

Patrons for the three-month Europa festival, which starts Sept. 15, included King Baudouin of Belgium, but Belgian newspapers have reported that the monarch did not want to be listed on the program with Mr. Waldheim.

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POPE: Pinochet Government Is Labeled 'Dictatorial'

(Continued from Page 1)
who could be found in Chile and elsewhere, "want to tell us, 'Stay in the sacristy and do nothing else, yes, yes, do nothing else, do nothing else.'"

"Because they say it is politics but it is not politics," he said. "This is what we are."

He added that "the church cannot let itself die" by giving up its advocacy of social justice.

The church in Chile has been harshly critical of the Pinochet government since shortly after he took power in 1973 through a military coup that overthrew the Marxist government of President Salvador Allende.

In six-day visits to both Chile and Argentina, political issues are expected to dominate the agenda.

Over the last 13 years, General Pinochet has justified repressive measures as necessary to defend the country from a Communist threat, most recently represented by a growing leftist insurgency.

Asked Tuesday to compare the situations in Chile and in his native Poland, John Paul said, "We are going to encounter a system which is currently dictatorial but which is temporary by its own definition."

In Poland, he said, there are no signs that dictatorship will give way and so the struggle of the people

there is "much more demanding and difficult" than in Chile.

Since the beginning of the year, the Pinochet government has announced a series of measures to increase the scope of political activity as part of what it says is a gradual move toward democracy.

Some political exiles have been allowed to return and non-Marxist political parties have been permitted to resume normal operations for the first time since 1973. The liberalization moves are widely regarded as both efforts toward reconciliation and gestures to win the pope's approval.

Asked if he expected to help bring democracy to Chile, the pope said: "Yes, yes, I am the evangelizer of democracy. I am the evangelizer of the Gospel. To the Gospel message, of course, belongs all the problems of human rights, and if democracy means human rights it also belongs to the message of the church."

The pope's trip was originally planned as a celebration of the Vatican's mediation between Chile and Argentina that produced a 1984 treaty adjudicating a territorial dispute.

In 1979, the two countries were on the brink of war over conflicting claims to three islands near the southern tip of the continent. They then signed the Montevideo agreement, which submitted the dispute to Vatican mediation. John Paul's 20-hour stopover in Montevideo is meant to commemorate that accord.

■ Meeting With Opposition

Juan de Onis of the International Herald Tribune reported from Santiago.

The pope has agreed to meet in Chile with leaders of all the country's opposition parties, including the Communist Party, church and party sources said Wednesday.

The meeting is to take place Friday at the Vatican's diplomatic mission in Santiago, according to a bishop on the organizing committee for the visit.

The opposition will be represented by presidents of 12 parties that have formed a loose front called the National Accord. The meeting with the pope was at their request.

■ Divorce Criticized

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John Paul met privately Wednesday with President Julio Maria Sanguineti of Uruguay.

During the Mass, the pope acknowledged Uruguay's secularism — only 4 percent of the three million Uruguayans are regular churchgoers — but said: "Dear Uruguayans, your country was born Catholic."

Most Uruguayans are of southern European descent and nominally Roman Catholic. However, church and state are officially separated.



Don Sylle/The Associated Press

A protester was arrested by the military police in La Granja, a suburb of Santiago, where the pope is to address the poor on Thursday. Several hundred poor people attempted to occupy a field and name it Camp John Paul II.

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During the Mass, the pope acknowledged Uruguay's secularism — only 4 percent of the three million Uruguayans are regular churchgoers — but said: "Dear Uruguayans, your

SCIENCE

Nicotine, a Weed Harder to Kick than Heroin

By Sandra Blakeslee

Despite overwhelming evidence that tobacco is shortening their lives, 53 million Americans continue to puff 570 billion cigarettes a year.

Many smokers are highly intelligent people. Yet, they find that they cannot control this one, seemingly uncomplicated, aspect of their behavior. Are smokers more weak-willed than nonsmokers or former smokers? Or do they continue to smoke for reasons more powerful than previously imagined?

Interdisciplinary research in pharmacology, psychology, physiology and neurobiology is just beginning to shed light on the incredible hold that tobacco has on people. Scientists have found that nicotine is as addictive as heroin, cocaine or amphetamines, and often more addictive than alcohol. Its hooks go deep, involving complex physiological and psychological mechanisms that drive and maintain smoking behavior, and that even produce some "good" effects, such as improved performance on intellectual, computational and stressful tasks.

The bad effects are legion. Tobacco is the number one preventable cause of illness and death in the United States. The medical bill for fatal illnesses related to smoking has been estimated at \$60 million a day, according to a 1985 Congressional Office of Technology Assessment study.

Since the Surgeon General's report on smoking in 1964, about 37 million Americans have quit. Those still addicted tend to smoke more cigarettes, but they should not lose hope. New strategies for quitting, based on a deeper understanding of the addiction, are in the wings. "The known enemy is more easily overcome," says Dr. Jack Henningfield, who specializes in the biology of dependence and abuse potential at the Addiction Research Center of the National Institute on Drug Abuse in Baltimore.

When the first warnings about tobacco were published more than 20 years ago, many experts thought that smoking was "no different than compulsive potato chip eating," says Dr. Henningfield. It is now clear, he says, that smoking is a subset of compulsive behavior in which the controlling factor, nicotine profoundly affects the smoker's central nervous system, producing pleasurable effects, dependency and withdrawal.

This finding has been long believed, but only recently proved through tests that meet today's scientific standards. Heroin, cocaine, alcohol, amphetamines and nicotine have many things in common. They affect the nervous system through different routes, but their end results are dependency.

"Heroin addicts say it is easier to give up than it is to give up smoking," says Dr. Sharon Hall, a psychology professor whose research at the University of California's San Francisco medical school centers on curtailing drug abuse.

Like heroin, nicotine is an alkaloid found in plants. The alkaloid kills insects by disrupting their neurotransmitters, substances released by the bug's activated nerve cells. Humans have the same neurotransmitters. What is toxic to the insect, however, is pleasurable to the hu-

man when taken in the tiny amounts found in cigarettes. Alkaloids exert their effects by binding to receptors in the brain and other nerve tissue. Heroin attaches to the brain's natural painkilling receptors. Nicotine affects a major neurotransmitter system that is involved in the very conduction of nerve signals, memory and other critical functions. It also binds to white blood cells and is carried to most body tissues.

An addictive drug of abuse is defined as one that will be repeatedly self-administered, even though there is no medical reason for it. People take aspirin for a headache, but when the pain is gone, they stop taking it. Most drugs of abuse produce either tolerance or withdrawal. Nicotine does both. Tolerance means that, up to a point, more of the drug is required to achieve the same effect, or that there is diminished effect when the same dose is used regularly.

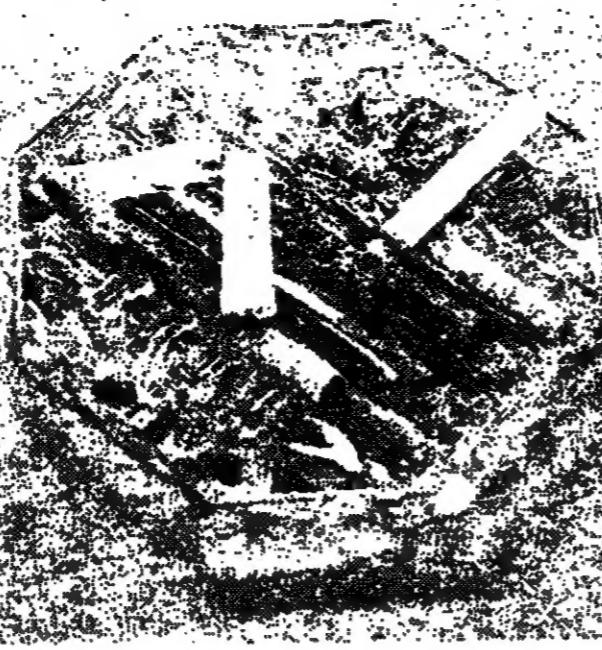
Withdrawal is a constellation of symptoms experienced after stopping regular use of a drug. Nicotine withdrawal often includes anxiety, irritability, difficulty concentrating, restlessness, craving for tobacco, gastrointestinal distress, headaches, drowsiness, decreased heart rate, tremors and slowed metabolism. "The popular media have exaggerated the withdrawal from opiates and downplayed the withdrawal from tobacco," says Dr. Neal Benowitz, a clinical pharmacologist at the University of San Francisco medical school.

Nicotine is very different from most other drugs of abuse in important ways. Its effects are felt more rapidly than those of drugs taken intravenously. One-quarter of the nicotine in each drag reaches the brain in seven seconds. The nicotine concentration in the blood peaks at about the time that the cigarette butt is extinguished. The effects then fall off rapidly as nicotine is cleared by the liver and excreted in urine. Within a half hour, many smokers seek a new dose of nicotine. A pack-a-day smoker takes 70,000 drug "hits" a year.

Nicotine also acts both as a stimulant and sedative. Shallow puffs tend to increase alertness, whereas deep drags relax the smoker. Low nicotine doses facilitate the release of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine — which makes people feel alert — but high nicotine doses block the flow of this compound.

Nicotine is the "drug for all occasions," says the research psychologist Dr. Ovide Pomerleau, director of the behavioral medicine program at the University of Michigan. "Its variable effects are available on demand and do not outlast the circumstances to which they are appropriate. Unlike other drugs, nicotine does not interfere with normal activity."

Smokers are incredibly adept at maintaining a steady concentration of nicotine in their bloodstreams throughout the day, says Dr. Benowitz. There seems to be an internal sensing system, like a household thermostat, that knows when nicotine levels are too low. Called a "nicosat," it is what drives a smoker to light up when the nicotine level falls below his set point. Most smokers require about 10 cigarettes a day to maintain a "comfort zone." After a night's sleep, smokers deeply inhale their



first few cigarettes to raise the concentration of nicotine in their lungs, many scientists say, nicotine might not be such a bad drug.

The so-called therapeutic effects of smoking, such as stress reduction and appetite control, are mediated through nicotine's impact on a host of chemicals that modify the activity of neurotransmitters to regulate mood, learning, alertness and performance. The smoker uses nicotine to fine-tune his body's reactions to the outside world. If its preferred mode of administration did not carry tar, carbon monoxide

heartbeat is increased about 8 to 10 beats a minute all day and all night, according to Dr. Benowitz. This plus other changes induced by smoking, he believes, may produce excessive wear on the heart.

Smoking also appears to control weight. Dr. Neil Grunberg, associate professor of medical psychology and pharmacology at Uniformed Services Universities in Maryland, has found that smokers generally weigh less than nonsmokers of comparable age, sex and health. Intrigued by this, he conducted animal experiments. First, he found that male rats given nicotine over a two-month period weighed less and ate less sweet food than other rats. When he took away their nicotine, the experimental rats ate more sweets and gained weight.

A subsequent experiment looked at male and female rats who were given and then deprived of nicotine. "We were stunned to see that the females ate more high-carbohydrate bland food after nicotine withdrawal than the males did," says Dr. Grunberg. The females lost more weight while on nicotine and gained more weight afterward. Both increased their consumption of sugary foods after nicotine was taken away.

Cautioning that his work is with rats and not people, Dr. Grunberg has developed some hypotheses. One is that nicotine might decrease circulating insulin levels, which would be consistent with less craving for sweets among smokers. Lowered insulin would also mean that smokers store less fat. Why females might have a stronger appetite for carbohydrates after

they stop smoking than males do is a mystery, says Dr. Grunberg. Scientists theorize that carbohydrates exert a soothing, calming effect on people and that, perhaps, females seek the effect more than men.

New strategies for loosening nicotine's physiological grasp are also being developed.

Drugs, such as clonidine, used to treat opiate withdrawal, as well as naloxone, which is given to heroin addicts, and mecamylamine, an antihypertensive medicine, seem to block some nicotine effects. All are being used experimentally to help people stop smoking. In addition, an antidepressant drug called fluoxetine, which elevates mood and suppresses appetite, is being tried on smokers who are going through withdrawal.

Nicotine replacement therapies are promising because they satisfy the smoker's physical dependence on nicotine while he concentrates on *unlearning* the psychological habits that drive smoking behavior. A nicotine gum, combined with behavioral intervention therapy, has helped an estimated one million smokers at least try to quit. In a one-year study, 31 percent of the participants who chewed the gum, read a self-help manual on how to give up smoking and underwent counseling, stopped smoking. The gum doubled the effectiveness of the other two therapies. A nicotine nose spray is being tested in Europe, and a skin patch that releases nicotine slowly into the blood is being developed in the United States.

This article was excerpted from The New York Times Magazine.



Keynes
The smoker uses nicotine to fine-tune his body's responses to the outside world.

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IN BRIEF

Suicide Is Increasing Among Elderly

DURHAM, North Carolina (NYT) — Recent reports of teen-agers taking their own lives have obscured the fact that, in the United States, people 65 years old and older commit suicide more frequently than do younger people. Past studies have shown that 17 percent of all suicides are committed by the 11 percent of the population 65 or older; now new research has found that suicide is increasing among the elderly.

From 1968 to 1980, deaths by suicide increased 15.6 percent for white men and women and nonwhite men above the age of 85. No increase was seen in that age group for nonwhite women.

The study was by Dr. Kenneth G. Manton, a researcher at the Center for Demographic Studies at Duke University, and colleagues using data from the National Center for Health Statistics. The findings were published in the current issue of *The Journal of Gerontology*.

Acid Lakes Found in the Poconos

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania (NYT) — Much of the concern about acid rain has focused on the vulnerable lakes of the Adirondack Mountains of upstate New York. But a new survey of available information on 160 lakes in the Pocono Mountain region of Pennsylvania has shown that 7.5 percent are already acidified and more than 70 percent have become vulnerable, or "sensitive," to damage from acid rain.

Particularly hard hit are small lakes at high elevations: 30 percent of lakes covering less than 50 acres (20 hectares) at elevations of more than 1,640 feet (499 meters) above sea level are already acidified, according to the survey.

The conclusions are based on data obtained from federal, state and private agencies by the Environmental Studies Center of Lehigh University in Bethlehem.

Hawaiian Peak Is Key Telescope Site

NEW YORK (NYT) — The selection of Mauna Kea, the highest summit in Hawaii, as site for the gigantic National New Technology Telescope has insured that the dormant volcano will continue to be the world's chief center of astronomical observations far into the next century.

Eight observatories are already operating there and another, which is under construction, should reign as the world's most powerful for several years. One of the multiple black cinder cones that form the volcano's 13,796-foot (4,215-meter) summit will also be the site of Japan's national telescope, which will be one of the most powerful in the world.

Report Cites Worldwide Extinctions

WASHINGTON (NYT) — A congressional advisory group has called for a coordinated program to arrest the decline in animal, plant, insect and microbe species it said are disappearing at a rate perhaps not seen since the loss of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago.

The recommendation came in a 35-page report prepared over the last two years by the Office of Technology Assessment, an agency chartered by Congress to advise on scientific and technological issues. The study, "Technologies to Maintain Biological Diversity," is the most comprehensive assessment yet produced by a government agency on the threat the loss of species poses to human welfare. The study proposes a wide range of federal and private actions that could help reverse the trend.

The new report reflected the mounting concern among biologists over the loss of biological diversity, a concern that has been expressed with growing urgency at numerous recent conferences and in several scientific reports.



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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Aegean Rainmakers

Real differences over sea boundaries and oil drilling rights no doubt carried Greece and Turkey to the edge of military conflict in the Aegean. But the speed with which this storm erupted, and then evaporated, suggests that it was artificially seeded by political rainmakers. Certainly the spat has helped Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. He roused cheers on the right by denouncing Turkey, and on the left by threatening to close down a U.S. power deposit. With this in mind, better to cast a cool eye than to jump.

Soaring inflation and unpopular wage restraints have eroded support for Greece's ruling Socialists. Three of the country's largest cities, including Athens, recently elected conservative mayors. Now the government is in a dispute with the Greek Orthodox Church over a planned government takeover of church estates. But when Mr. Papandreou took on the Turks, bishops and priests called

off a protest rally and cried *hosanna*. On the left, the prime minister lost Communist votes after he reversed promises to pull out of NATO and eliminate American bases.

That Mr. Papandreou's bark is worse than his bite hardly warrants American clumsiness. Administration officials need to speak more carefully than Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger recently did in implying an endorsement of the Turkish occupation of a third of Cyprus. The least hint of a gratuitous tilt to Turkey feeds the furies in Greece.

Owing to strident oratory bred by resentment over foreign meddling, the American position in Athens generally appears worse than it really is. In Turkey, with Ankara's ingratiating diplomatic style, the U.S. position often appears stronger than it really is the case. Recalling this may be the best way of keeping friends on all shores of the Aegean.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Warning Signal

On Friday, with the dollar falling on the foreign exchange markets, the Reagan administration announced that it would retaliate against Japan in a trade dispute. On Monday, when the markets reopened, the dollar dropped rapidly. So did the bond market and, most dramatically, the stock market. On Tuesday the stock market reversed itself and began to rise again. But America's biggest bank, Citicorp, raised its prime rate a quarter of a percentage point, and the dollar, although more slowly, continued to fall. What was cause, in this jumbled sequence, and what was effect?

It began with the exchange rate. The dollar is falling and the yen is rising in response to Japan's enormous trade surplus and the United States' even more enormous trade deficit. For a time, the dollar was sustained by the heavy inflow of foreign money, but during the past year that flow has declined. Governments have anxiously begun using their own money to try to stabilize exchange rates, but they lack the resources to do it effectively.

The falling dollar means higher inflation in America, because imports cost more. Less foreign money poured into the American capital markets threatens higher interest rates as borrowers — led by the U.S. Treasury, financing the federal deficit — compete for a diminishing pool of funds. Rising interest rates translate into falling bond prices.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Save the Maya Sites

Mexico and Guatemala are planning a series of dams along their border that would destroy a thinly populated jungle paradise rich in Mayan ruins. If built, the dams would create a huge lake, flooding two major Maya sites, Piedras Negras and Yaxchilán. Fortunately, no bulldozers are moving yet. There is time to listen to the outraged protests of archaeologists and environmentalists.

The treasures in this paradise are protected by their remoteness in tangled jungles along the Usumacinta River. In 1960 at Piedras Negras, Tatiana Proskouriakoff, a Harvard scholar, made a dramatic discovery that Maya glyphs recorded the actual history of rulers and their reigns. Names of rulers, wars and cities have sprung from inscriptions, yielding for the first time a detailed account of a fabulous civilization that fell a thousand years ago for uncertain reasons.

Erecting those dams would conceal all that history once again. Much of the area has never been explored or excavated, a task requiring decades. The huge lake would

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Free Trade Is a Memory

Any examination of the microchip skirmish between the United States and Japan must point to one depressing conclusion. Free trade is dead, at least in the sense of the 1948 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Open trading can no longer be preserved. It would have to be recreated, and that is unlikely to happen. Britain, the mother of free trade, now hides behind EC protectionism. The United States, which gave free trade back to the postwar world, no longer finds it a winning formula. The future lies with those who want to manage trade: officials trained on the Common Agricultural Policy to negotiate bilateral deals with Eastern Europe, bad losers across the Atlantic who want to change the rules, and MITI organizing Japanese industry to save face. Disintegration into trading blocs is only a matter of time.

—Graham Seearian, financial editor, writing in *The Times* (London).

EFTA Left Out in the Cold?

The continuing expansion and economic integration of the European Community poses a major challenge to the countries of the European Free Trade Association. The latter must work toward permanent integration with the Community, in spite of the difficulties this will entail. They must defend themselves against discrimination and expand constructive cooperation with the Community, and they need to be kept fully informed about EC measures affecting integration. Otherwise the EFTA partners

could find themselves left out in the cold and presented with a fait accompli.

The Swiss Federal Council has repeatedly affirmed that the existing relationship based on free trade agreements will continue to work well in the future. But these do not guarantee mutual consultations on legal and administrative decisions of importance for integration of the EFTA countries. What is needed is a global agreement on integration, providing for regular consultations.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Most Chileans Will Kneel

Pope John Paul II arrives in Chile to find a country that is gradually moving toward the restoration of representative democracy after nearly falling into the clutches of atheistic communism. Chile became the only nation in the world to break the shackles of totalitarian communism when its armed forces intervened on behalf of its predominantly God-fearing populace in 1973 to overthrow Marxist Salvador Allende.

The Soviet Union has not forgotten its ignominious defeat in Chile. Last year U.S. government experts identified 70 tons of weapons found in underground caches as being of Soviet and Cuban origin. Last month Chilean security forces uncovered 320,000 rifle cartridges and hundreds of rounds for Soviet grenade launchers.

The great majority of Chileans will kneel for the papal blessing and thank God that they live in a free country.

—Hernán Felipe Errázuriz, Chile's ambassador to the United States, writing in the *Los Angeles Times*.

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Why Are Tibetans Forgotten?

By John F. Avedon

WASHINGTON — On Feb. 18, two Tibetans were executed in Lhasa for "serious economic sabotage." Three more have been sentenced to die and 30 have been given terms at hard labor. Similar crimes, last mentioned in the "spiritual pollution" campaign of 1983, were the pretext for executing dozens of Tibetan dissidents and imprisoning thousands more. Tuesday was the 25th anniversary of the Dalai Lama's arrival in India, a refugee from his revolt-torn land. While he and the 100,000 compatriots who followed him into exile continue to voice Tibet's desire for freedom, their time, like that of all Tibetans, may be running out.

Under the cloak of liberalization, Beijing has adopted a final solution for Tibet: the rapid Sinicization of the country via wide-scale immigration. The fact that there are now at least one million more Chinese in Tibet than Tibetans has produced serious unemployment, a 300-percent inflation rate and a two-class society, sharply divided along racial lines.

China's population transfer has been adopted in large measure to relieve the People's Liberation Army of its police duties in Tibet. But the problem has arisen: How will the new Chinese community support itself on the barren plateau? The answer is: visitors.

In 1986, almost 30,000 tourists visited Tibet. They exulted in the most rarefied air on Earth, marveled at the Potala, seat of the exiled Dalai Lama, and enjoyed Tibetans' native kindness beside their nervous Chinese overlords. What most people failed to recognize was that the money they paid to see the 160 rebuilt monasteries did not go to Tibetans. Instead, it directly subsidized the purveyors of Tibet's destruction, 32,000 of whom are working in Lhasa's service sector.

So a Communist regime is selling the supposedly antique society that its creed has pledged it to erase. Another irony is Beijing's use of Tibetans to sponsor, through the tourist trade, their own demise.

But perhaps the greatest question is this: Given the three aims of America's China policy — a counter to the Soviets, checkered democratization and an ambivalent opening of China's marketplace — why does Washington remain so soft on human rights in China? Is it something in China, or something in the West itself that Westerners still refuse to see?

The writer, author of "In Exile From the Land of Snows," contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

a direct result of the Chinese invasion, 1.2 million Tibetans — one-seventh of the population — have died. 6,254 monasteries have been destroyed and an estimated \$80 billion in precious metals, religious art and statuary has been extracted.

China still keeps roughly 20,000 Tibetans in the region's 84 prisons. An argument could be made for considering all of them political prisoners. Those arrested for "anti-state activity," though, number 3,000 to 4,000. Of these, Amnesty International has publicly adopted three, including Tibet's most famous dissident, the Buddhist monk Geshe Lobsang Wangchuk.

Perhaps a simple comparison best describes Tibet today. Inside Tibetan prisons there is one guard to every four prisoners. Outside, in the country at large, there is one Chinese soldier for every 10 Tibetans. Is Tibet itself one great prison?

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The writer, author of "In Exile From the Land of Snows," contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

Moscow's INF Proposal Would Be a Bad Deal For the NATO Alliance

By John Deutch, Brent Scowcroft

and R. James Woolsey

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration appears to be moving rapidly toward a positive response to Mikhail Gorbachev's offer to separate negotiations on intermediate nuclear forces from those on strategic offensive and defensive weapons. This makes tactical sense to take advantage of Mr. Gorbachev's apparent desire or need to show movement in arms control. It may also be in the administration's interest to help demonstrate that the president's recent political wounds have not impaired his ability to function. But what of the substance of the INF proposal?

While the notion of reducing intermediate-range weapons in Europe is based on the concept of ensuring deterrence through a capability for flexible response — the ability to respond to a Soviet attack in the most appropriate manner and to be able to escalate to whatever degree necessary to convince the Warsaw Pact that continuing its aggression would not be profitable. Removal of the INF force leaves a large gap in the capability for flexible response. The gap can be filled in part by tactical aircraft based in Europe that would be able to deliver either nuclear or conventional weapons, but those aircraft are also desperately needed at the conventional level. In addition, the proposal would be a significant step toward denuclearizing Europe, a long-time Soviet objective. Such an eventual step would wholly undercut NATO strategy, leaving no counter to Soviet conventional superiority except the use of U.S. strategic nuclear forces.

The third problem created by the zero option is political. Deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles after 1983 was undertaken not simply to counter the SS-20 — for which it is not a partial response — but principally to reassure Europeans that America was irrevocably linked to the defense of Europe with whatever forces were required to make it irrational for the Soviets to attack. If the deployment was at its heart a political move strengthening the strategic ties across the Atlantic, how can its reversal be seen as anything but a weakening of that linkage, especially at a time when the U.S. ICBM modernization effort is flagging?

In sum, the proposal in its current form is flawed. It is true that the United States first proposed the zero option in 1981. But having made that error, basically on grounds that the Soviets would never accept it, is no justification for persisting.

First, a reduction in the debt burden is indispensable so that debtor economies can resume growth, contributing indirectly to a recovery in world trade and to sustained expansion of the international economy. The arsenal of instruments to achieve this is well known: interest rate caps, a reduction of spreads, pluriannual restructurings, debt-equity swaps and other mechanisms — including debt forgiveness — designed to lower the allocation of scarce resources to finance debt service.

Reduction in yearly allocations to service debt should respond to some limit on the transfer of resources to creditors, to ensure that debtor countries can generate the savings needed to finance future growth. This principle was observed in the pioneering agreement between the IMF and Mexico last August, both sides explicitly recognizing that Mexico, like any developing country, needs "elbow room" to achieve a minimum rate of growth.

Second, increased public financing will be an important part of any lasting solution. Private banks appear unwilling to increase net lending significantly, so the developed countries will have to put more resources at the disposal of the multilateral lending agencies in the form of capital replenishments. Other proposals have been advanced, including the creation of a debt facility at the IMF whereby gold could be used to discount part of the outstanding debt in the less-developed countries. As far as private banks are concerned, fresh financing would be easier if a distinction was made between new and old debt so that they could be treated differently.

Third, adjustments are needed in the links between trade and financial flows. Latin American countries will have to make greater efforts to improve their competitive stance in world markets, but developed countries will have to offer reasonable access for the region's goods to their markets, and avoid discriminatory trade practices. Stronger growth in the OECD countries would help, and debt relief, in contributing to a rise in world trade levels, could itself make a contribution to this goal.

These three conditions can have many variants. A move in the direction of meeting them would help to apply the principles established in the important initiative put forward 18 months ago by the U.S. Treasury secretary, Baker. The need to act is pressing. Concerted but meaningful solutions will benefit everyone.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Mexico Reassures

LONDON — Alfred Scott Withersbee, who has large railway, mining and industrial interests in Mexico, has received a despatch from President Francisco Madero of the Mexican Republic: "The situation here at present is that there are small bands of rebels in the southern part of the State of Puebla. These bands are made up of Zapatist guerrillas who are badly armed and constantly being pursued by the Federal forces. The State of Morelos is now pacified, and all the rest of the Republic, excepting Chihuahua, is calm. I have news from Chihuahua that the rebels are short of arms and ammunition and are rapidly dispersing. The troops of General Pascual Orozco have not been able to destroy the Federal forces, who will soon be reinforced from Torreón. I expect very soon to control the situation completely."

The writer is an investment banker. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

1937: Pacifism Urged

LONDON — "Britain should disband and if Hitler marched his troops into this country when we were undeterred, they should be welcomed like way." So declared Bertrand Russell, writer and philosopher, in an address [on April 11] at Petersfield, Hampshire, on the practical application of pacifism. Concerning the hospitable welcome, Earl Russell explained: "It would take the starch out of them and they might find some interest in our way of living." If the British government stopped arming and turned invaded and would be as safe as Denmark, according to Russell, who considered that no country ever attacked another country unless it was afraid of the other's armaments. As a step toward world peace, he proposed dismemberment of the British Empire.



But Development Isn't Banks' Business

By William H. Wainwright

PARIS — Benjamin J. Cohen, of Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, has written on this page that the debt problem "will be solved only when bankers are willing to take the risk of lending to the Third World debt situation for what it truly is — a long-term dilemma of economic development, not just a short-term liquidity squeeze." ("So Much for All That Progress on Debt," March 6.)

But many bankers see the situation that way. Many, in fact, have come to question whether the debtor countries will ever be able to generate the resources needed to repay their debt. This explains banks' reluctance to join the ill-conceived Baker plan, which calls for more lending.

Such prescriptions have two fundamental flaws. They leave the banks in the business of financing economic development. And they leave unaddressed the crucial question as to why these countries failed to make productive use of bank loans in the first place. In too many cases, the leaders of the over-indebted countries squandered hundreds of millions of dollars.

It

OPINION

This Hired Gun Is Miscast In an Arms Control Drama

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Suppose: In 1972 the Nixon administration drafted, and Congress passed, a tough arms-control law. At the time and for years afterward the act was universally understood to give the police broad wiretapping authority. Then the Supreme Court held that it had deliberately been written to forbid wiretapping. How legal conservatives would denounce such a decision. "Judicial activism gone mad," Attorney General Edwin Meese might say.

But the Reagan administration is engaged now in a far more profound at-

ABROAD AT HOME

tempt to upset long-established legal understandings. That is the effort to reinterpret the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty — to turn it inside out — so that it can be said to allow development and testing of anti-missile devices in President Reagan's "star wars" program.

The ABM treaty is the major operative arms control agreement between America and the Soviet Union. Tampering with it obviously has the most serious implications for superpower relations. To me the fact that the law is being manipulated to that end is especially distressing.

Abraham Sofaer, the former federal judge who is legal adviser to the State Department, is the main source of the argument that the treaty did not, after all, outlaw "exotic" defensive weapons in space. He is still working on a final study of the issues, but in the last 18 months he has said much in favor of that permissive view of the treaty.

In the fall of 1985 he argued, in a memorandum and testimony, that what Nixon administration officials said about the treaty at the time the Senate ratified it in 1972 supported the permissive theory. This drew strong criticism from many, notably Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia.

Observe or Withdraw

Sam Nunn has exposed the serious mischief of the Reagan administration's attempt to meddle with the ABM treaty. The "broad" interpretation is just another attempt to sell President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. If he intends to abandon the treaty, he should not resort to hypocrisy. Out in the open, he should declare his intention, give six months' notice and then withdraw. This would be a proper test of his conviction.

— The Denver Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Mr. Nunn said that "a series of authoritative" statements by the Nixon administration made clear that the treaty banned development and testing of exotic missile defense technologies. The Joint Chiefs of Staff recognized that the ban was "a fundamental part of the agreement." Mr. Nunn called the Sofaer interpretation "absurd" and "fundamentally flawed."

Mr. Sofaer eventually fell back from his 1985 memorandum, saying that it had been prepared by "young lawyers" on his staff. (What an amazingly casual way for a legal adviser to give even a first opinion on a matter of such magnitude!) He now emphasizes not statements made during the ratification process but the secret record of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations that produced the treaty.

In a Senate hearing last week, Mr. Sofaer took the line that official 1972 statements about the strictness of the treaty have little weight because the Senate did not formally attack that interpretation to the text — as a condition to ratification, for example. If the senators believed it was a strict treaty, if President Nixon did, if nearly everyone has said so in the years since — all that matters less than the sporadic notes of negotiations.

Lawyers can argue that documents mean just about anything. But this is not a dispute about a bill of lading. It is a matter of high policy.

Everyone knows what the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty was intended to do: stop the defensive side of the strategic arms race. To adopt the permissive Sofaer interpretation would be to make a nonsense of the whole enterprise — to exempt the treaty from the rest of the world.

That is why the Americans who negotiated the treaty over the years have overwhelmingly rejected the argument that it allows development of exotic systems. Six former secretaries of defense, including Melvin Laird, who was there at the time of the treaty, reject the argument.

A personal word has to be said about Abraham Sofaer. He was an impressive judge. To talk with him is to know his superior qualities of intellect and learning. Yet as legal adviser he has taken, I think, a regrettably narrow view of his role. In supporting American withdrawal from the World Court, as on the ABM treaty and other matters, he has seemed ready to provide a legal argument to fit whatever the administration wants to do for its own political reasons.

The U.S. government is not well served by legal advice in the mode of a hired gun. It has higher interests, among them its reputation in the world and its ability to hold others to commitments. I hope Mr. Sofaer's final opinion on the ABM treaty will reflect those considerations.

The New York Times



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Too Much News for America's Good in a Secretive World

There is an imbalance in the worldwide reporting of news. The bulk of news coverage is about the United States and comes out of the United States. American media, through countless leaks and from sources throughout the government apparatus, are able to disclose behind-the-scenes activities.

In the Middle East there is not one country that has a completely free and uncensored press, most being extensively controlled by the governments. Very little criticism is printed or aired. This, contrasted with the negative things the people hear about the United States, gives Middle Easterners a distorted picture not only of the United States but also of their own countries. Most people here know more about U.S. foreign policy than they do about their own country's.

Needless to say, the Iran-Iraq incident has been taken full advantage of here in the media, and the United States is the laughingstock of the Middle East.

The region abounds with military, religious and individual dictatorships that conduct their affairs behind closed doors in a fashion to retain power and control threats. The United States, in contrast, is held naked to the world as it tries to conduct foreign policy initiatives. This puts America at a disadvantage, not only making it hard to contact other countries but even preventing others from contacting the United States. Covert agreements and operations are a fact of world affairs today. If there is one country that needs some leeway in this area, it is the United States.

Taking all this into consideration, one can hardly blame the National Security Council for the Iran-Iraq affair. The operation had to be small and tight-knit to be successful. The NSC and the administration should be commended, not criticized, for taking the risk.

In a word, free American media with a worldwide audience, fed by a government system with innumerable leaks, obstruct effective American foreign policy in a world dominated by oppressive and secretive regimes.

[Name withheld]. Cairo.

President and Dissident

By all accounts, President Reagan's press conference on March 19 was a great success. Yet in your report "President's Performance Earns Cautious Approval" (March 21), reporters were so

desperate to find some negative quotes that they had to dig up a Democrat in the Connecticut State House and a former press secretary of Lyndon Johnson.

The Washington heavyweights from both parties praised Mr. Reagan. Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, summed up my reaction to your article: "The critics who came looking for ammunition came up with blanks."

JOHN G. McCARTHY JR.
Geneva.

A headline on the front page of our beloved Herald Tribune (March 14) reads, "Legal Adviser Describes a White House in Chaos." What are you trying to do? Your March 10 editor was de-

voted to attacking President Reagan — even to the point of carrying a profile of an active leftist, Howard Fast, who was quoted as assailing the president.

BEATRICE CLAUDE.
Málaga, Spain.

Howard Fast was a member of the Communist Party for 13 long years, starting in 1944. His complete break came in 1956 after Khrushchev's disclosure of the horrors of the Stalinist regime. In 1957 Mr. Fast published "The Naked God: The Writer and the Communist Party," which helped answer the question: How could a thinking human being become and remain a Communist? That book ranks alongside "The God That Failed" — by Arthur Koestler, Ignazio Silone, Richard Wright, André Gide, Louis Fischer and Stephen Spender — which treats the same theme.

Mr. Fast spent time in prison for refusing to cooperate with the House committee on un-American activities. He was blacklisted. Would Bernard D. Kaplan and Thomas L. Hughes (*Letters, March 26*) now resume the punishment?

I write this as a former vice president of Praeger, which published "The Naked God." For many years we were foremost U.S. publishers of books on the faults of world communism, including — in the same year as Mr. Fast's book — "The New Class" by Milovan Djilas. (I mention this last Messrs. Kaplan and Hughes now decide to attack me.) I am certain that Howard Fast, in word or thought, has never recanted his reantagonism. Just read his books.

MORTON PUNER.
Saint-Tropez, France.

No Nation Can Be an Island, So Japan Should Stop Trying

By Shuichi Kato

TOKYO — Growing affluence has convinced Japanese that we really are number one. In the last year, a clear neo-nationalist consensus has reinforced that perception. It is not pride in a particular national accomplishment so much as a feeling of complacency: Ours is a wonderful country, not just great but the best.

A recent poll in a white-collar and working-class district in Tokyo found more than 80 percent of respondents

MEANWHILE

saying that Japanese are the world's smartest, hardest-working people. More than 70 percent said that this society functions better than any other.

People are tired of demagogic Japanese way of doing things, as was common in the postwar years when everything Western was considered superior. And Japanese are proud of their country's superb economic achievements. This has restored the self-confidence crushed by defeat in the war.

After returning to Japan last December from Mexico, where I was a visiting professor, I was shocked to realize how pleased with ourselves we have become.

"Jingle Bells" regaled prosperous Christmas shoppers in the streets and department stores. Weekly magazines named restaurants serving the best French or Chinese cuisine. Everywhere

the message was the same: Consumerism is wonderful, there are no problems in this society, it's a great place to live.

For the time being, the new sense of national pride remains diffuse. It has not crystallized into a well-defined ideology, or found expression in a social movement or political program.

In fact, of course, the wellspring of neo-nationalism is economic prosperity, which is a product of the growing interdependence of the world economy. Trade and investment policies and the direction of technological development can no longer be decided unilaterally on the basis of national interest; all require close consultation with other countries. Economic growth has produced smugness, but it has also integrated Japan into the international community.

The emergence of a new nationalism coincided last year with calls to internationalize Japanese society. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone personifies this duality. But his commitment to a strong national identity is incompatible with his cosmopolitan pronouncements. In an appeal to national and ethnic pride, for example, he told a gathering of young Liberal Democratic Party leaders in September that Japanese are intellectually superior to Americans because of U.S. minority groups. He later apologized, but he was merely saying out loud what many Japanese privately believe.

Before 1945, flag-waving was insipidable from military aggression, but to

day's nationalism is not linked to a military revival. The government's effort to strengthen defense by increasing the military budget is a form of international cooperation. Tokyo is responding to pressures from the Pentagon, not to an internal expansionist dynamic.

Our leaders say we must shoulder a greater part of the military burden in East Asia in order to meet our responsibilities under the Japan-U.S. security treaty. A policy of doing Uncle Sam's bidding channels patriotic impulses into the bilateral arrangement.

Since the Meiji era (1868-1912), jingoistic values have gone hand in hand with conservative politics. Japan's first modern government had to strengthen the nation to prevent colonization by the West. Nationalism and conservatism remain a powerful combination.

U.S. conservatives can draw inspiration from the libertarian ideals of the American Revolution and the founding fathers. The Japanese have trouble with the past. Our moment in the sun was earned by empire-building and military expansion, culminating in World War II.

Neo-patriots here must reckon with the 1910 annexation of Korea, the Twenty-One Demands that Japan imposed on China in 1915, the takeover of Manchuria in 1931 and the 1937 Nanjing massacre. Although conservatives cannot openly condone that aggression, they do not entirely condemn it, either, saying that Japan's record is no worse than that of other countries.

Conservatism could turn to Japanese culture for inspiration instead of recent history. We are blessed with a rich artistic heritage. Anyone who doubts that need only attend a Noh performance or study our ceramics. But traditional culture alone cannot resolve the conflict between modernity and nationalism. Something more is needed. I admire the genius of the 17th century potter Choju, but I also respect 18th century philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau and his philosophy of natural rights. Cultures are complementary. A political philosophy rooted solely in Japan's past makes a poor credo for a modern industrial democracy.

Whether the current neo-nationalist mood remains benign or turns malignant depends largely on how far we internationalize our society. If we open our minds to the outside world, as well as our markets, today's overweening sense of achievement will probably not harden into a destructive chauvinism.

But should a backlash against U.S. and European trade pressures fuel the new patriotism, we are in for trouble, particularly if the current recession becomes a protracted economic crisis.

The writer is a physician and literary critic. This article, from *Asahi Shimbun*, was distributed by The Asia Foundation's Translation Service Center in San Francisco.

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3 P.M. NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	23715	157	125	-175
AT&T	1537	157	125	-175
USX	1567	579	549	+17
Siemens	1553	70	70	+17
Siemens	1553	70	70	+17
UCI Corp.	1525	275	275	+17
Gold	11419	184	172	-175
General	10879	1024	1044	-175
Carroll	10561	292	292	+175
Nestle	10201	974	974	+175
AmesOp	10172	234	224	-175
AmEx	10133	74	73	-175

Market Sales

NYSE 3 p.m. volume	Open	Close
121,990,500	8,644,200	8,644,200
121,990,500	8,644,200	8,644,200
121,990,500	8,644,200	8,644,200
121,990,500	8,644,200	8,644,200

NYSE Index

High	Low	Close	Today
164.61	163.98	163.98	+175
169.53	167.89	167.89	+175
172.54	171.26	171.26	+175
175.26	173.77	173.77	+175
173.03	173.33	173.33	+175

Wednesday's NYSE 3 p.m.

Via The Associated Press

Previous NYSE Diaries

Close	Prev.
Advanced	224
Declined	224
Unchanged	224
Total Issues	224
New Highs	224
New Lows	224

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sales	Shares
March 31	392,403	53,425
March 30	171,271	80,267
March 29	211,522	41,177
March 28	374,449	585,373

* Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Prev.	Close	Today	Chg.
Bonds	135.57	135.57	+175
Utilities	93.57	93.57	+175
Industrials	91.58	91.58	+175

Close	Prev.
135.57	135.57
93.57	93.57
91.58	91.58

High	Low	Last	Chg.
135.57	135.57	135.57	+175
93.57	93.57	93.57	+175
91.58	91.58	91.58	+175

High	Low	Last	Chg.
135.57	135.57	135.57	+175
93.57	93.57	93.57	+175
91.58	91.58	91.58	+175

High	Low	Last	Chg.
135.57	135.57	135.57	+175
93.57	93.57	93.57	+175
91.58	91.58	91.58	+175

High	Low	Last	Chg.
135.57	135.57	135.57	+175
93.57	93.57	93.57	+175
91.58	91.58	91.58	+175

High	Low	Last	Chg.
135.57	135.57	135.57	+175
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High	Low	Last	Chg.
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High	Low	Last	Chg.
135.57	135.57	135.57	+175
93.57	93.57	93.57	+175
91.58	91.58	91.58	+175

High	Low	Last	Chg.
135.57	135.57	135.57	+175
93.57	93.57	93.57	+175
91.58	91.58	91.58	+175

High	Low	Last	Chg.
135.57	135.57	135.57	+175
93.57	93.57	93.57	+175
91.58	91.58	91.58	+175

High	Low	Last	Chg.
135.57	135.57	135.57	+175
93.57	93.57	93.57	+175
91.58			

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Sweden's Boliden to Buy Allis Machinery Units

By Juris Kaza
Special to the Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Boliden AB said Wednesday that it had agreed to acquire the mining machinery business of financially troubled Allis-Chalmers Corp. for 600 million kronor (\$95 million). The deal will make the Swedish mining, metals and trading group the world's largest producer of such equipment.

The 11 units, in eight countries including Sweden and the United States, make equipment to crush, grind, transport and handle ore, rock and coal. They contributed an

estimated 50 percent of Allis-Chalmers' sales last year.

Boliden said the acquisition would boost its sales by 1.8 billion kronor a year while adding 4,300 employees to its payroll.

The largest of the units, Faco of Brazil, is seen by analysts as especially beneficial to Boliden because in the future it would give into the rapidly expanding Brazilian market.

Kjell Nilsson, the company's president and chief executive officer, said the deal would create a broad international organization

that gives us access to many of the world's companies in the mineral and mining industries.

He said the purchase would be funded by divesting businesses "that are not comparable with the new Boliden Group."

Last year Boliden took control of Ahlström, a large Swedish building materials, construction and trading concern. The acquisition doubled Boliden's sales to 12.4 billion kronor in 1986, but the company posted a 381 million kronor loss because of one-time costs related to restructuring.

The Allis-Chalmers deal was also seen as benefiting Trelleborg AB, the rubber products company that recently gained a majority holding in Boliden. Boliden spoke of "synergistic effects" for Trelleborg's Trellex division, which also makes mining machinery.

Allis-Chalmers, once a farm-equipment giant, announced last month that it would sell all of its businesses except for American Air Filter Co. of Kentucky as part of a

restructuring to avoid going to bankruptcy court.

"With these units showing a 20 percent return on capital, the price looks good," said Herman Sjöberg, an analyst with Censensus, a Stockholm securities brokerage.

And I suspect that Allis-Chalmers had to sell these profitable assets in the situation that it is in."

Mr. Sjöberg singled out the Faco purchase as benefiting Boliden. "There is a lot of open pit mining" in Brazil, he said, "and you use this kind of handling equipment."

Mr. Sjöberg added that the materials- and ore-handling side of mining is a "niche business" that would not be seriously affected by the cyclical nature of the world mining industry.

In addition to Faco, which had sales equivalent to 530 million kronor last year, Boliden's purchases include two companies each in Sweden, Australia, and the United States, and units in France, Spain, Britain and Canada.

O'Connor Rejects Injunction, Lets Delta Merger Proceed

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor has allowed the final steps of the \$860 million merger of Delta Airlines Inc. and Western Airlines to proceed on schedule, just days after a San Francisco appeals court blocked the consolidation.

Justice O'Connor overturned the appellate injunction without comment late Tuesday, allowing the merger to become final on Wednesday, with the Western name disappearing into the Delta logo.

A three-judge panel of the federal 9th Circuit Court of Appeals had blocked the consolidation until a dispute over union representation could be settled by arbitration.

The appeals ruling came in a lawsuit in which the Air Transport Employees Union sought to force

Western's management to fulfill a promise that it would honor union contracts if a merger took place.

The St. Therese plant is the only auto manufacturing plant in Quebec.

Ajinomoto Buys CPC Asian Stake At \$340 Million

Reuters

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, New Jersey — CPC International Inc., the U.S. foods group, said Wednesday that it had agreed in principle to sell interests in its grocery products operations in Asia to Ajinomoto Co. for \$340 million.

The operations are in Hong Kong, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand.

The Japanese food concern will also get full equity control of a joint venture in Japan.

CPC said the restructuring, along with the sale of its European corn wet-milling business, would boost 1987 earnings per share substantially more than the previously estimated 20 percent over the \$2.30 in 1986.

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The

**Wednesday's
AMEX
3p.m.**

Via The Associated Press

— ADVERTISEMENT —
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 1st April 1987

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

AL. MAL MANAGEMENT	\$ 272.99	IBC TRUST CO.
(w) Al-Mal Trust, SA	\$ 272.99	1-3 Se St. St. Helier
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.		TRADED CURRENCIES
(-i) Baerbank	SF 899.00	(p.d) Inc. : Bhd
(-i) Combar	SF 1439.00	(p.d) Co. : Bid
(-i) Equibank America	S 1527.00	INTERNATIONAL
(-i) Equibank Europe	SF 1513.00	(-i) 1 Short Term
(-i) Equibank Pacific	SF 1417.00	(-i) Short Term
(-i) Grobar	SF 1682.00	(-i) Short Term
(-i) Stockbar	SF 1815.00	(-i) Long Term
(-i) SFR-BAER	SF 1007.00	BLDERS (1212) 2000
(-i) Swissbank	SF 947.00	BLDERS Swiss
BANCA MULTICURRENCY		(-i) Elders Fin.
(-i) Multicurrency US\$	S 145.82	(-i) Elders Aus.
(-i) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU 1.07.00	EQUIFLEX LTD.
(-i) Multicurrency Gbp	YEN 202.965	(-i) North Amer.
(-i) Multicurrency PFR	FF 16.191.80	ERMITAGE MANAGEMENT
BNP INTERFUNDS		(-i) Royal Secur.
(-i) Interfund Fund	S 177.44	(-i) External F.
(-i) Intercurrency US\$	S 10.42	(-i) Cash Fund
(-i) Intercurrency DM	DM 30.73	(-i) F.S. Persone
(-i) Intercurrency Sterling	S 10.21	ERMITAGE MANAGEMENT
(-i) Interreasury French Offer	S 12.67	P.O. BOX 2192, G.
(-i) Interreasury Pacific Offer	S 19.16	(-i) GAM Ermitage
(-i) Interreasury N. Amer. Offer	S 12.22	(-i) GAM Ermitage
BANQUE INDOSUBZ		(-i) GAM Ermitage
(-i) Asian Growth Fund	S 23.81	(-i) GAM Ermitage
(-i) Dividend	SF 88.30	(-i) GAM Ermitage
(-i) F.I.-America	S 22.45	(-i) GAM Ermitage
(-i) F.I.-Europe	S 29.57	(-i) GAM Mgmt. LT
(-i) F.I.-International	S 11.51	(-i) Long Term
(-i) F.I.-Pacific	S 38.45	(-i) F.C. Achten
(-i) France Blue chips No 1	FF 180.512.12	(-i) F.C. Europe
(-i) France Blue chips No 2	FF 107.87.31	(-i) F.C. Orient
(-i) Indosuez Multibonds A	S 129.49	(-i) Fid. Amer.
(-i) Indosuez Multibonds B	S 241.57	(-i) Fid. Amer.
(-i) Indosuez USD (MM.FI)	S 1125.13	(-i) Fid. Amer.
(-i) IPNA-3	S 1000.00	(-i) Fid. Amer.
(-i) Pacific Gold Fund	S 15.25	(-i) Fidelity Am.
BANQUE PRIVEE IL. DE ROTHSCHILD		(-i) Fidelity Am.
(-i) Arkane	S 2000.19	(-i) Fidelity Am.
(-i) Comare	S 951.71	(-i) Fidelity Am.
(-i) Curisur BP Fixed Inc. Fund	DM 99.00	(-i) Fidelity Am.
(-i) Curisur BP General Fund	S 10.24	(-i) Fidelity Am.
(-i) Daha Liq Int. Bond	S 1048.11	(-i) Fidelity Am.
(-i) Eagle Fund	LP 10.25.00	(-i) Fidelity Am.
(-i) Esprit SICAV	ECU 1032.98	(-i) Fidelity Am.
(-i) Government, Sec. Funds	S 28.24	(-i) Fidelity Am.
(-i) Isds Sicav	FL 10.320	(-i) Fidelity Am.
(-i) Leicom	S 2460.42	(-i) Fidelity Am.
(-i) Meteoore	Y 11.01.03.00	(-i) Fidelity Am.
(-i) Opportunities Fund	S 1195.26	(-i) FORBES PERIODICALS
(-i) Pacific Horizon Inv. Fd	S 2166.15	(-i) London Agent
(-i) Pleides	S 1688.82	(-i) Dollar Inc.
(-i) Prif-Plan	DM 51.47	(-i) Gold Income Fund
(-i) Realis Plus	S 1262.81	(-i) Gold Accrual Fund
(-i) Service SICAV	S 7.17.1	(-i) Gold Accrual Fund
B.F.C.M.		FORRENTINGS
(-i) Ecu Multiplication	Ecu 1051.24	(-i) Stamford's GARTMORE FUND
MIM BRITANNIA-POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		4. CALEDONIA FUND
(-i) Dollar Income	S 0.89/0	(-i) CAPITAL STRATEGY
(-i) Dollar Man. Curr.	S 13.46	(-i) Sterling Fund
(-i) Dollar Man. Port.	S 1.853	(-i) US Depos.
(-i) Sterling Man. Port.	S 167.8	(-i) DM Depos.
(-i) Amer. Inc. & Growth	S 1.05	(-i) Yen Depos.
(-i) Gold & Prec. Metals	S 1.372	(-i) Sfr. Fr. Dep.
(-i) Sterling Man. Curr.	S 17.85	(-i) N. Amer. Dep.
(-i) Japan Dollar Peri. Fd	S 3.062	(-i) J. Amer. Dep.
(-i) Jersey Gift	S 2.22	(-i) Pacific Bio.
(-i) World of Love	S 1688.82	(-i) British
(-i) World of Technology	S 1.124	(-i) Sterling Gilt
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		(-i) Internat'l. Fund
(-i) S Money Market	S 10.57	(-i) Yen Conv.
(-i) Non-S Money Market	DM 27.12	(-i) European Fund
(-i) S Bond	S 11.62	(-i) E.C.U. Fund
(-i) Non-Bond	DM 26.22	(-i) CAPITAL STRATEGY
(-i) Global Equity	S 1563	(-i) Growth Port.
(-i) Global Bond	S 11.51	(-i) Income Port.
(-i) Global Bond & Equity	S 12.85	(-i) GEFINOR FUND
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		(-i) East Investors
(-i) 1 Central Fund	S 74.91	(-i) Scottish Wid.
(-i) 1 Central Fund SA	S 35.27	(-i) Stale St. An.
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (LTD.)		London: 01-471201
POB 1393 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		GLOBAL ASSETS
(-i) Citinvest Ecu	ECU 2142.59	PI 119, St. Peter
(-i) Citinvest Liquidity	S 1899.42	(-i) FutureGAM
(-i) Citinvest Manag. Growth	S 1189.20	(-i) Gam Arbit.
(-i) Citinvest Profil! Sharng	S 988.19	(-i) GAM Amer.
CITITRUST		(-i) GAM Amer.
(-i) U.S. S Bonds	S 10.48	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) US S Money Market	S 10.40	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) US S Money Market	S 21.77	(-i) GAM Basic
CREDIT SWISS (ISSUE PRICES)		(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) CSF Bonds	SF 77.50	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Bond Valor Sfr.	SF 104.90	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	SF 126.73	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Bond Valor D-mark	DM 110.20	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Bond Valor Yen	Yen 12.04.00	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Bond Valor x Sterling	SF 104.40	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Conver! Valor Sfr.	SF 139.90	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Conver! Valor US-DOLLAR	S 166.40	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) CSF International	SF 123.00	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Actions Suisses	SF 59.25	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Europe-Valor	SF 265.73	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Energie-Valor	SF 152.00	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Ustec	SF 54.00	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Pacific-Valor	SF 299.00	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) CS Gold Valor	SF 266.75	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) CS Ecu Bond A	ECU 184.31	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) CS Ecu Bond B	ECU 146.31	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) CS Gulden Bond A	FL 170.52	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) CS Gulden Bond B	FL 120.55	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) CS Short-T. Bd DM A	DM 102.86	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) CS Short-T. Bd DM B	DM 102.86	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) CS Short-T. Bd S A	S 101.29	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) CS Short-T. Bd S B	S 101.29	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) CS Money Market Fund	S 1200.22	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) CS Money Market Fund	DM 1119.41	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) CS Money Market Fund	S 1195.27	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) CS Money Market Bd Yen	Yen 281.00	(-i) GAM Basic
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		DIT INVESTMENT FFM
(-i) Concentra	DM 35.76	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Dif. Infl. Rentenfund	DM 75.60	(-i) GAM Basic
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		(-i) GAM Basic
LONDON EC2R 01 9207777		(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Winchester Capital	S 101.26	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Finsbury Group Ltd	S 1422.00	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Winchester Diversified	S 17.18*	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Winchester Financial Ltd.	S 8.25	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Winchester Frontier	S 1672.40	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Winchester Holdings	FF 120.38	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Winchester Recovery Ltd.	S 100.51	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Worldwide Securities	S 84.92	(-i) GAM Basic
(-i) Worldwide Special	S 291.56	(-i) GAM Basic
G.T. MANAGEMENT		G.T. MANAGEMENT
(-i) G.T. Aspasia	S 13.38	(-i) G.T. Aspasia
(-i) G.T. Asian Fund	S 10.00	(-i) G.T. Aspasia
(-i) G.T. Asia Fund	S 10.00	(-i) G.T. Aspasia

Mark: BF - Belgium Francs; C\$ - Canadian Dollars; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; EU - European Currency Unit; US - US Dollars; Yen: AU - Australian Dollars; a - asked; + - Offer Price; b - bid price; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; e - New; S - suspended; S/S - Standby; S/Stock; Ex-Ris: ---; - - - Offer Price incl. 3% prem. charge.

Floating-Rate Notes

Wednesday
OT
Prices
11:00 a.m. ET

ପାତ୍ରାନ୍ତିକ ପରିବାରରେ

IM BRITANNIA OKASAN GLOBAL STRATEGY FUND
Sicav

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14, Rue Aldringen.
Commercial Register: Section B, N° 23.784.

**NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS**

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of MILITARY BRITAIN-
LA OKASAN GLOBAL STRATEGY FUND, SICAV will be held at its
registered office at Luxembourg, 14, Rue Aldringen, on April 10, 1987, at
10:30 a.m. o'clock for the purpose of considering and voting upon the
following matters:

- To bear and accept the reports of:
 - a. the Directors,
 - b. the Statutory Auditor.
- To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account as at December 31, 1986.
- To discharge the Directors and the Auditor with respect of their performance of duties during the year ended December 31, 1986.
- To elect the directors to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of shareholders.
- To elect the Auditor to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of shareholders.

Any other business.
The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

The Board of Directors.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on March 30, 1987: U.S. \$180.25

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Herengracht 214, 1016 RS, Amsterdam

Continued.

Dollar Firms in Listless Trading

Reuters

LONDON — The dollar strengthened in dull European trading Wednesday as an overnight rally in the Far East left bears shy of the market. At the same time, only a few dealers were persuaded to actively buy the U.S. currency.

Traders said that sentiment about the dollar was likely to remain neutral in the short term, but most forecast another test on the downside. Much depends on what the Japanese do in the next few days, they added.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8205 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8075 on Tuesday, and at 146.70 yen, up from 146.00.

The British pound slipped to \$1.6054 from \$1.6050.

In earlier trading in Tokyo, the dollar recovered to 146.65 yen from its Tuesday close of 145.85.

Dealers said the market was little affected by news that U.S. construction spending rose a better-than-expected 1 percent in February or that a number of major U.S. banks had raised their prime inter-

London Dollar Rates

Closing

Wed. Yester.

Deutsche marks

1.8205 1.8075

Pound sterling

1.4670 1.4630

Japanese yen

1.3085 1.2995

Swiss franc

1.0235 1.0205

French franc

4.6745 4.6740

Source: Reuters

last's recovery over the last couple of days.

Many traders, however, said that Wednesday's steadiness marked a technical correction and consolidation, rather than the start of a fresh trend.

"It's a bit confusing at the moment," said a trader for a British bank.

The next move will be downward again," said a dealer at an American bank. "But it might take a few days to get going again." Of Wednesday's trading, he said: "It's not dull."

Traders said the market could be in for a prolonged period of trading around support levels of 1.80 DM and 146 yen until the next meeting of leading Western finance ministers set for later this month.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed at 1.8188 DM in Frankfurt, up from 1.8051 on Tuesday, and at 6.0253 French francs in Paris, up from 6.0130.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.5207 Swiss francs, up from 1.5105.

Baker Sheds No Light on Dollar's Path

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Questions remain about the durability of the currency stability agreement reached last month in Paris by six leading industrial nations, despite Treasury Secretary James A. Baker's renewed commitment to the pact this week.

Mr. Baker said again Tuesday, in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee, that U.S. policy on the dollar is contained in the Feb. 22 agreement.

However, Mr. Baker turned aside all questions on whether the dollar, which has declined sharply in the past 10 days, especially against the yen, is likely to slide further. He reiterated that the United States and the other major nations remain poised to take actions aimed at "fostering stability" around current levels.

But there was some ambiguity about whether Mr. Baker was talking about market intervention to stabilize the dollar at the 150 yen level prevailing on Feb. 22, or Tuesday's rate of around 146 yen.

The dollar plunged from 149 yen on Friday after President Ronald Reagan said that the United States would impose penalty duties on Japanese electronic products because Japan flouted limits on microchip sales.

Robert Hormats, a Goldman, Sachs & Co. vice president, said Tuesday that he thought the Paris agreement "is now history." Mr. Hormats, a former assistant secretary of state, said in a telephone interview that the exchange markets had concluded that the six nations were not as committed to stability as had first been thought.

"And after the U.S. trade response on the microchip matter, the markets concluded that a country taking such an aggressive action would also want to see its currency move down," to cut its trade deficit, Mr. Hormats said.

A similar judgment about the Paris agreement was offered Monday by C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics in Washington, who said he thought the accord was "in shambles."

CHIPS: U.K. Warns Japan on Trade; Talks Set in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1) a license to operate as an alternate international telephone service in Japan.

The official said possible retaliation might come in three areas:

• In the financial services field, where the government has the power to revoke banking licenses of Japanese firms.

• In the executive-action field, where the government could exclude Japanese companies as foreign contractors and suppliers of equipment in public tenders or impose stricter requirements for certification and customs clearance.

• In the area of manufactured goods, with outright restrictions on Japanese imports. The official called this third possibility "a last resort."

Michael Howard, Britain's minister for corporate affairs, is scheduled to visit Tokyo this weekend.

"There's no doubt, as well, that Mr. Howard will make our position very clear that it is completely realistic for the Department of Trade and Industry — acting under the

Financial Services Act — to revoke the licenses of Japanese financial service companies operating here," if British firms are not allowed to operate freely in Japan, the British trade official said.

But the official cautioned that any retaliatory measures would be deferred until the Japanese government clarifies its position on the Cable & Wireless case.

Cable & Wireless has rejected efforts by Japan's Ministry of Post and Telecommunications to merge two competing long-distance consortia. Such a merger would sharply curtail the overall stake in the telecommunications venture that any one foreign company could obtain.

For one thing, an official said, London's claim of being the fast-growing international financial center would be undercut if Japan's giant commercial banks and investment houses were told to get out.

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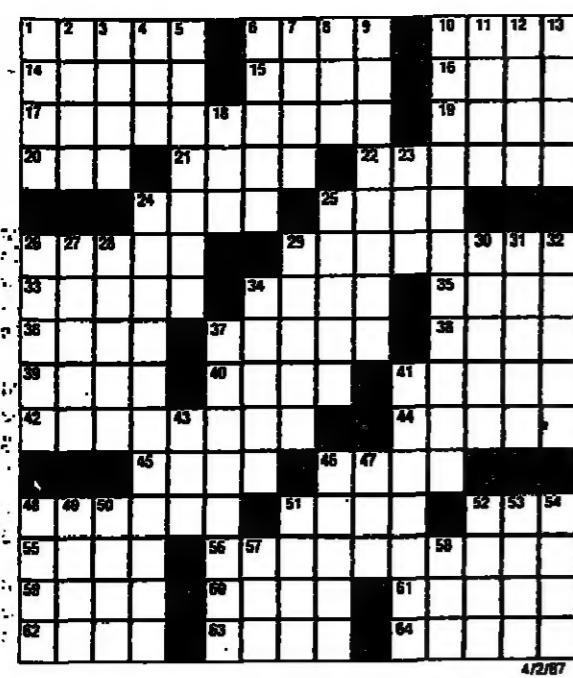
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ACROSS

- 1 Main artery
- 6 Boleyn
- 10 Military group
- 14 Abolitionist
- 15 Nut or spar
- 16 Like the Texas star
- 17 Statesman
- 18 Henry —
- 19 Calves' garb
- 20 College activist org.
- 21 "Seek" —
- 22 Slave leader:
- 23 "I am"
- 24 Used a "My kingdom — horse!"
- 25 This goes with the grain
- 26 Betty Ford's hair
- 27 Indeed
- 28 Hialeah hustler
- 29 Elite
- 30 Rhyme school
- 31 Abolitionist
- 32 Sejourne
- 33 British seaside tract
- 34 Kind of club
- 35 Emerald Isle
- 36 Compact
- 37 Abolitionist editor
- 38 Henry M. Robert's concert
- 39 Pool shark

DOWN

- 1 Kindergarten sub.
- 2 Direction of a bus
- 3 Hijacks
- 4 Cemetery
- 5 Abolitionist suffragette
- 6 Mans or coats
- 7 Dachamp's staircase
- 8 Descender
- 9 Yacht
- 10 Avant-garde
- 11 When both hands are up
- 12 The Gloomy Dean: 1860-1854
- 13 Lachryma
- 14 Gold-shoulder
- 15 H. H. Jackson heroine: 1860
- 16 Victory: Ger.
- 17 Sydney's state: Abbr.
- 18 Skunk's defense's
- 19 Create a name
- 20 Bird with brake or jockey
- 21 Mel and Ed of baseball
- 22 Starwort
- 23 Used a suffix
- 24 Optimistic
- 25 Galway's instrument
- 26 Legendary football coach
- 27 Musical syllables
- 28 "Il Diavolo" composer
- 29 Brook
- 30 Correct, in a way
- 31 Washer cycle
- 32 Filet-mignon source
- 33 Gaitin Brothers et al.
- 34 His all is his way
- 35 Lincoln — debates
- 36 Fleming or Hunter
- 37 Hilltop
- 38 A follower
- 39 Used a buckboard
- 40 Thus may lead to lead
- 41 More than more
- 42 S.F.A.
- 43 Meddlers
- 44 Treasury sp.
- 45 Ragout
- 46 "Sergeant's" As you —
- 47 D.O.E.'s command
- 48 Amphib. vessel

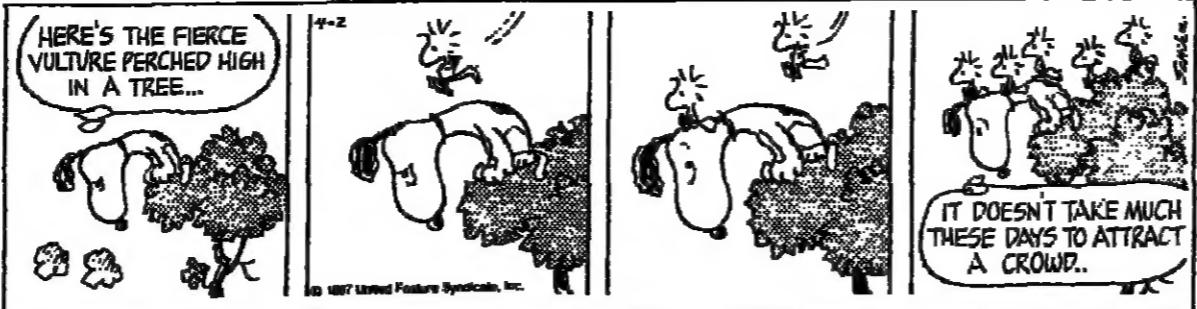
CROSSWORD

OUT **IN** **THE** **MIDDAY** **SUN:**
My Kenya

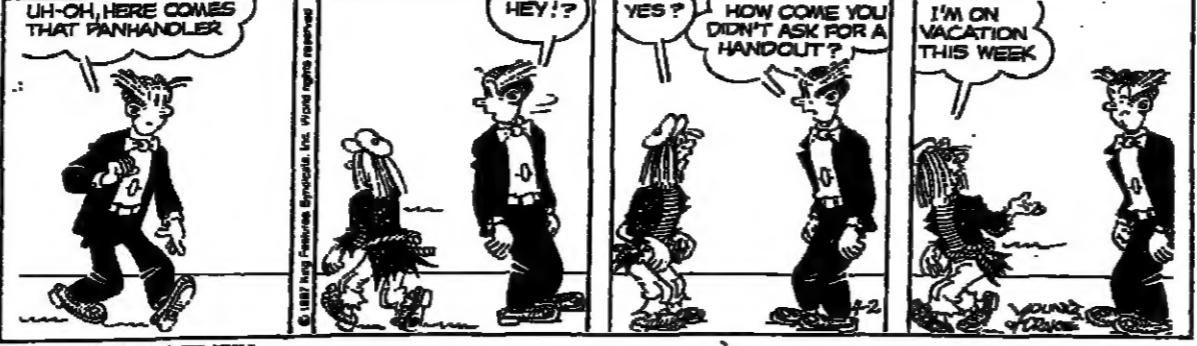
By Esieth Huxley. Illustrated. 262 pages. \$18.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



DENNIS THE MENACE



Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NIFET



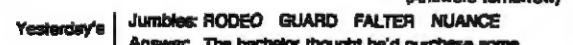
YANNO



DINGHI



TEXMEP



Answer

Yesterday's Jumble: RODEO GUARD FALTER NUANCE
Answer: The hachior thought he'd purchase some
sophomore he was still — UN-LANDED

(Answers tomorrow)

Today's Jumble: 42

Answer: 42

</div

SPORTS

الجامعة

VANTAGE POINT / Dave Anderson

'Let Bygones' Buy a Book

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — During the nightly news conferences at the America's Cup final in Australia some few weeks ago, Dennis Conner sat stiffly and smiled stiffly. He also spoke stiffly, in puffs and platitudes. Only once did the Stars & Stripes skipper react spontaneously, and revealingly.

In the hours after having recaptured the cup in a 4-0 sweep, Conner spoke of having "a great deal of empathy" for Ian Murray, the Kookaburra III skipper who was sitting nearby. Just then Murray was nuzzled by his dog, Cliff, his familiar companion on the docks in Fremantle, Australia.

When the audience laughed, Conner really smiled. "Upstaged by a dog," he said quickly. "That's why I got rid of Liberty." (When Conner lost the cup in 1983, Liberty was the name of his 12-meter yacht.)

But Conner quickly reverted to sounding like a politician. Asked if he had a message for the New York Yacht Club, which had held the cup for 132 years until the 1983 defeat, he spoke of how "this is the club that made this trophy what it is."

"Let bygones be bygones." It turns out, however, that what Conner really meant was, let the NYYC buy his book.

Modestly titled, "Comeback — My Race for the America's Cup," the book surely will burn whatever gangplank was still open to Conner at the club's sidewalk dock in Manhattan.

"The club became my enemy," Conner writes. "To me they were just as big a threat as the Australians, and I knew if I were going to win the cup I'd have to go through them to do it."

No wonder the Stars & Stripes skipper was all platitudes and puff in Fremantle. He was saving all the good stuff for his book, done in collaboration with Bruce Stannard, an Australian writer.

In describing a trials race against America II, the NYYC enigma, Conner reveals how he had to "control my normal instinct that demands, 'When they're down, kick 'em.' " Now that the New York Yacht Club is down, he indulges in his normal instinct.

But with kick after kick, Conner somehow tends to create more understanding of the NYYC's stuffed shirts than respect for this skipper who minimizes his mistakes and maximizes his genius.

"Deep down I know I can beat anyone," he writes. "That's not a boast — that's the record. Over the last 15 years, I have won more major regattas than anyone else. No one has a record like mine."

Now do many have an ego like his. For all of Conner's complaints about the NYYC, it should be remembered that in 1983 at Newport, Rhode Island, the skipper who has won all those major regattas lost the cup after having held the lead in the decisive seventh race. In the book, he brushes that off as "no big deal" — that Australia II was simply the faster boat that year. By that logic, Conner's regaining the cup should be no big deal either. He simply had the faster boat this time.

In recalling the day in 1983 when the cup was lost, Conner writes of how the NYYC's isolation committee "simply abandoned me and all the guys. No one even showed up to say 'nice try.' We'd done the best we could in a situation that their inaction and ineptness helped to create, but not one of them had the guts to face any of us." But Conner didn't have the guts to tell his criticism at the NYYC until it helps to sell his book.

The amazement here with Conner should not be construed as a defense of the NYYC's isolation policy. As the holder of the America's Cup all those years, it never endeared itself to commoners. The blood of its members has always been as blue as their blazers. But in all the darts Conner throws



Dennis Conner

at the NYYC now that he has won the cup for the San Diego Yacht Club, it should be remembered that he remains a NYYC member. He's still one of them.

Conner also dabbled in foreign intrigue when New Zealand threatened to help the Kookaburra III syndicate, in defiance of an agreement among the challengers.

"We certainly tried to pressure them to change their stand or at the very least, to stay neutral," he writes. "We even had a very high official in the U.S. government try to influence the Kiwis. Did they want continued good relations with the United States or not? We also had a couple of financial heavy hitters call the Bank of New Zealand and tell them the score."

For financial support of his Sail America syndicate, Conner even approached George Steinbrenner and Donald Trump.

"My offer was to paint the transom of the boat in Yankee pinstripes and call her Yankee," he writes. "I had a drawing showing the boat and I was ready to give the baseball man my pitch. But Steinbrenner never saw me.

"Then I thought to go to Trump, and if he gave us \$2 million we'd call the boat Trump Card. If I had scored with Trump, I would have gone to the other Atlantic City casino operators and had them kick in another \$2 million."

Trump later contributed to Conner's syndicate and picked up the tab for the parade of the skipper and the crew up Fifth Avenue. "I couldn't help but wonder," Conner writes of that parade, "if they could hear the celebration at 37 West 44th Street, the address of the New York Yacht Club."

That's the same skipper who asked to let bygones be bygones.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

National Hockey League Leaders

SCORING		Hockey	
Gretzky, Edm.	120	100	100
Kurri, Edm.	53	54	57
Lehoux, Phil	57	49	57
Messier, Edm.	57	49	57
Ciccarelli, Min.	57	49	57
Holmstrom, Wil.	47	49	57
Beliveau, G.	39	39	37
Bourque, Edm.	22	22	24
Kerr, Phil	45	44	49
Goulet, Guy	45	44	49
Yzerman, Det.	39	39	40
Reed, Edm.	45	45	45
Podolak, N.Y.R.	39	45	45
Kawur, Chi.	34	45	44
GOALTENDING		Hockey	
Greene, N.Y.R.	52	50	49
Prust, N.Y.R.	89	79	79
Hedrick, N.Y.R.	3579	180	174
Philadelphia (13)	4463	222	222
Howard	2564	125	125
Montreal (8)	488	226	3
Liu	3265	181	4
Weeks	1267	75	3
Howard (20)	2640	141	3
Reed (20)	2640	141	3
Beliveau (20)	2640	141	3
Podolak (20)	2640	141	3
Yzerman (4)	180	8	247
Greene (4)	39	37	37
Prust (4)	227	21	21
Hedrick (4)	3579	20	20
Philadelphia (4)	4463	22	22
Howard (4)	2564	12	12
Montreal (4)	488	22	22
Liu (4)	3265	18	18
Weeks (4)	1267	7	7
Howard (2)	2640	14	14
Reed (2)	2640	14	14
Beliveau (2)	2640	14	14
Podolak (2)	2640	14	14
Yzerman (2)	180	8	247
Greene (2)	39	37	37
Prust (2)	227	21	21
Hedrick (2)	3579	20	20
Philadelphia (2)	4463	22	22
Howard (2)	2564	12	12
Montreal (2)	488	22	22
Liu (2)	3265	18	18
Weeks (2)	1267	7	7
Howard (1)	2640	14	14
Reed (1)	2640	14	14
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Reed (1)	2640	14	14
Beliveau (1)	2640	14	14
Podolak (1)	2640	14	14
Yzerman (1			

Dad Says Boris Becker
Will Do Military Duty

Boris Becker may be in a West German military uniform instead of tennis togs before long. Becker, 19, does not have to go into the army because he has a legal residence in Monaco, but the tennis star's father says Boris will do his duty anyway. "We don't know when but Boris will volunteer for armed forces' duty," Karl-Heinz Becker said. But Becker's fiery manager, Jon Tissier, says such reports are "complete lies."

The marital dispute between the "Dynasty" star Joan Collins and her estranged husband, Peter Holm, appears to be headed back to court, with Holm backing away from a tentative agreement reached last week. Collins filed last December for annulment of her fourth marriage. Holm seeks \$300,000 a month support.

The fashion designer Alida Gucci, 31, is serving the rest of his one-year sentence for income tax evasion at a Salvation Army halfway house in West Palm Beach, Florida. Gucci served five months at Eglin Federal Prison Camp, where a fellow prisoner, says he was a tailor and so popular that inmates nicknamed him Bobbie.

Ronald and Nancy Reagan joined by a celebrity-studded guest list, honored visiting Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France at a dinner Tuesday in the White House. The star performer was Diana Warwick. Guests included Julie Nixon Eisenhower and her husband, David, Baroness Philippine de Rothschild; Dr. Who Lee, 1986 Nobel laureate in chemistry, and Dick Ratner and Jeanne Yeager, pilots of the Voyager aircraft that made a non-stop around-the-world flight in December.

Prince Edward, son of Queen Elizabeth II, showed up in disguise at a radio studio to help a disc jockey play an April Fool's joke. Mike Smith had invited listeners to his "Breakfast Show" on the British Broadcasting Corp.'s Radio 1 to tune in for an interview with the rock star Prince. Instead, it was Edward, who arrived in flowing cape and large hat. BBC switchboards jammed as listeners rang to find out what was happening.

ART BUCHWALD

The Cost of a Phone Call

WASHINGTON — My favorite AT&T advertisement shows a gray-haired man and woman head to head. The copy reads, "Flirt with her again. Call the U.K. She was your childhood sweetheart. The girl you always planned to marry. And even though so much has happened since you left London, since you left her side, you still carry a torch for her. Why not give her a call and tell her?"

I came into the Dalinsky house and Marian was throwing ketchup bottles at Harry, who was ducking behind the sofa.

"What's up?" I asked.

Marian said, "He just called his childhood sweetheart in London."

"I can't believe it. Harry, I didn't know you had a childhood sweetheart in England."

"I met her once at a pub," Harry said. "I wouldn't recognize her if I saw her now."

"Did you tell her on the phone that she was the girl you planned to marry?"

"You have to tell women something like that to make them feel better."

Marian threw a jar of mustard at Harry.

Christie's Profits

LONDON — Christie's, the auction house, has announced that its pre-tax profits rose to £18.25 million (\$32.8 million) in 1986 from £12.25 million in 1985.

Last year the group increased profits sharply on its auctioning side, and these now make up virtually all the total figure.

"The strong market the company enjoyed in 1986 is continuing. The company already has a number of highly important sales planned which give us reason to be optimistic for the current year with confidence," said Chairman John Floyd.

On Monday, the Van Gogh painting "Sunflowers" fetched a record £24.75 million at a Christie's auction in London.



"Harry, what on earth are you doing calling your childhood sweetheart after being married for 47 years?"

"I was reading an advertisement in this magazine and it said you could call the girl of your dreams for 64 cents. I figured I owed Mathilda a tinkle. There is nothing between us anymore except a lot of wonderful memories."

The sugar bowl came sailing across the room.

"Why didn't you marry Mathilda if she was such a good childhood sweetheart?" Marian shouted at Harry.

"She wasn't my type. Served me tea day and night until my stomach swelled up. She might have had the looks, but she repeated herself a lot."

"Hold it," I said as Marian was about to speak Harry with a floor lamp. "I want to know what Mathilda said when you got her on the phone."

Harry said, "I told her it was her childhood sweetheart calling and she said, 'Hello, Fred.'"

"English girls never get their men's first names right."

"Then," Harry continued, "I told her I still carry a torch for her."

"That must have pleased her," I said.

"I'm not sure because at that moment Marian took the palm tree out of the planter and shoved it down my pants."

"It sounds as if Marian didn't appreciate the AT&T advertisement."

The phone company has a nerve to suggest that happily married husbands call their childhood sweethearts and tell them they're still carrying a torch for them," Marian said.

I said, "The phone company has been doing some weird things lately. I wouldn't be surprised if they ran an ad soon suggesting that divorced people call their ex-spouses up and yell at each other. Did the call cost you a lot?"

"It cost me more than you think. Marian got on the line and told Mathilda what she had missed for the last 47 years. Marian always knows how to ruin someone else's telephone call."

If Ramirez has a counterpart in the opposition, it is Pablo Antonio Cuadra, 74, a poet of international reputation and — until the Sandinists closed it down last summer — the editor of long-censored *La Prensa*, Nicaragua's only opposition newspaper. He has been a mentor to generations of Nicaraguan poets, many of whom he published *La Prensa*.

At issue in the argument over artistic freedom is the ideological nature of the revolution. The Sandinists claim their ideology to be nationalist-revolutionary, borrowing from Western liberalism as well as Marxism — though Sandinist Nicaragua hardly resembles a coherent fusion of these influences. It is a country whose poetic tradition is regarded as a national treasure, but the true legacy of that tradition is individual artistic expression.

The Sandinist arts program was

conceived to expand cultural participation (and literacy) beyond an educated elite. The Ministry of Culture, created after the revolution, sponsors poetry workshops in 24 culture centers for the public.

The Sandinist government has

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